The Bombay Gazette.

No 8.430.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classe, will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. PATNA, 1,781 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander Street, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th February 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Feb.		Feb.
Leaves BOMBAY	19	Leaves Tuticorin	27
„ Rutnagherry	20	„ Colombo	28
„ Vingorla	20	„ Negapatam......March	2
„ Goa	20	„ Pondicherry	3
„ Carwar	21	„ Madras	5
„ Mangalore	22	„ Muslipatam	6
„ Cannanore	23	„ Coconada	7
„ Tellicherry	23	„ Vizagapatam	8
„ Calicut	24	„ Bimlipatam	8
„ Beypore	24	„ Gopalpore	9
„ Cochin	25	„ False Point	10
„ Alleppey	25	Arrives CALCUTTA	12

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Com... ...her Steamers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Feb. 1876.
NIZAM	A. E. Barlow	2725	450	14th—Southampton
KASHGAR	E. J. Baker	2621	450	21st—Suez, &c.
PESHAWAR	C. A. White	3781	600	28th—Southampton,
				March.
CEYLON	J. Orman	2111	450	6th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Renoldson	2984	450	13th—Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1900	400	20th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.
				April.
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	2726	450	3rd—Suez, &c.
SIAM	N.W. Haselwood	3000	500	10th—Southampton.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gillson	2723	450	17th—Suez, &c.
MALWA	P. S. Tomlin	2933	450	24th—Southampton.
				May.
ZAMBESI	A. Symons	2422	400	1st—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	550	8th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th February 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd Feb. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GEELONG, Captain C. Fraser, (1,835 Tons, and 250 H. P.) will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 19th February 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th February 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FOR LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL, PORT SAID, AND GIBRALTAR.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON WEDNESDAY, 23rd FEB.

THE powerful Steamer EUROPA, 2,277 Tons, 424 H. P., Captain J. R. M'Kay, will sail from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via SUEZ, PORT SAID and GIBRALTAR, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd Feb., positively.

For passage, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th January 1876.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL IN THE BEGINNING OF MARCH.

THE new Steamer BRANKSOME HALL, 2,085 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain Collin, will be despatched from BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL early in March.

This Steamer has been built expressly for the Trade and has superior accommodation for 30 First-Class Passengers, and being very fast, may be depended upon to make a quick passage Home.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th February 1876.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per S.S. VESPASIAN, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS. The steamer will discharge in the Sassoon Dock and Consignees will receive delivery of their Goods there.

No CLAIMS for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless ... the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRA...

...sian.

Bombay, 10th February 1876.

SALE BY AU... .

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY ...TIONEER, NO. 3, MEADOW STREET, op... the "Bombay Gazette."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY (VIA SUEZ CANAL).

NOTICE.—The Italian Mail Steamer INDIA, Captain Dodero, will sail as above on TUESDAY, the 15th February at 10 A.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 A.M.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL ON SATURDAY, THE 19th FEBRUARY, POSITIVELY.

THE fine Steamer ERL KING, 2,178 Tons Register, 250 H. P., nominal, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL on SATURDAY, the 19th February positively. This Steamer has superior First-Class accommodation, and carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th February 1876.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. EUROPA, arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agent s. s. Europa.

Bombay, 12th February 1876.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition, to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy.................. Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month and the same period as far back a 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance......Rs. 10
Single Copy .... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE ALPINE ICE COMPANY'S DEPOT, No. 16, Marine Street, opposite the Custom House, IS NOW OPEN. Pure Alpine Block Ice at ONE ANNA per single lb., and THREE-QUARTER ANNA per lb. for two lbs. and upwards. Apply to the Godown-keeper, Mr. CURSETJEE DORABJEE.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.

FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT,

1,000 CASES AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, SCREW TOPS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LEWIS' DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY,

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14th,
Burlesque,
ISLAND OF JEWELS.
Introducing the Grand March of the Amazon Army.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15th,
T. Robertson's Great Comedy,
CASTE.

Ester Eccles.................. Mrs. G. B. W. Lewis.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16th,
Tom Taylor's exciting Drama,
TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17th,
Burlesque,
ISLAND OF JEWELS.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18th,
CASTE.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19th,
Dion Boucicault's Greatest Drama,
THE OCTOROON.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle, Rs. 4 ; Stalls, Rs. 3 ; and Gallery, Rs. 2.
Doors open at ...-past 8. Performance to commence at 9.

JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, have on SALE at their several Establishments a LARGE COLLECTION of the above, consisting of CARD CASES and TRAYS, CHESS BOARDS, CIGAR CASES, GLOVE BOXES, FANS, TEA CADDIES, SMOKERS' COMPANIONS, WORK TABLES, &c., &c., at prices ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 100.

These high class samples of Japanese workmanship strikingly illustrate the skill and ingenuity of that remarkable nation and will repay inspection from those on the outlook for appreciated presents to friends in Europe.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

GENTLEMEN'S
SCARFS, TIES, GLOVES, &C.

A splendid Assortment of the Latest Novelties.

SMALL MADE KNOTS.
Spring Fastening.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
The "St. Albans" Washing Twill Silk, Blue or Black, white spots	1 12	2 0
New checks and stripes	2 4	2 8
Rich plain colors, new shades	2 8	3 0

MODERATE KNOTS.
The New Shape.
"Corinthian."

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Rich Plain Colours, or Neat Fancy Stripes	2 12	3 2
Rich Satin	3 0	3 8

THE LATEST NOVELTY.
A great success.
"The Four in Hand."
A long folded Scarf

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Will tie Knot or Bow. Rich figured Satin	3 8	4 0

BEST FRENCH KID GLOVES.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Ladies	White Colored (Two Buttons)	2 12	3 0
Gents	White Colored	2 12	3 8
	Dogskin	2 8	3 0
	Doe, Military	4 8	5 0

WALKING STICKS.
A Choice Assortment.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Ash Plant, Rattans, Orange Lemon, Myrtle, Thorns from	1 4	1 8

NEW PIN SCARFS.
To suit any Collar.
THE "EXCHANGE," "GRESHAM."

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Rich plain Colors, Fancy Stripes or Spots	2 12	3 2

THE "EXCELSIOR."
Extra large to cover the Shirt.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
New Fancy Checks	3 0	3 8
Fancy Stripes or Spots Rich Figured Satin	3 8	4 0

MADE UP BOWS.
"Lesseps," "Park," "Eton."

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	1 8	1 12
Moderate Size, all Colors	1 12	2 0
Large Ends to lay under Collar, all Colors	2 0	2 8
Rich Plain Colors, Long Ends	2 8	3 0

STRONG BRACES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Light Webb, French	1 12	2 0
Guyot's New Designs	2 0	2 4
„ all Silk, for Dress	4 8	5 0
Scarlet Berlin, Extra Long	3 0	3 8
Strong Cantab	2 8	3 0
United Service Everlasting, Best Bridle Leather	3 0	3 8

UMBRELLAS.
With Fox's Patent Frames.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Best Italian Silk, Best Natural Stick	10 8	12 0
Extra Quality	13 8	15 0

SCARFS TO TIE KNOT,
Bow, or for Ring.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Washing Bird's Eye	1 12	2 0
New Fancy Checks	2 8	3 0
Rich Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	3 4	3 10
Long Scarfs, best quality	4 0	4 8

FOLDED SILK TIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Black or Colored	0 14	1 0
Ditto Ditto Extra Wide	1 4	1 8
The New Wide Black Dinner Tie—The Reform.	2 4	2 8

DRESS TIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Plain White Folded	0 8	0 10
Made Bows	0 14	1 0
Ditto with the New Square Ends	1 0	1 2

LUND'S PATENT JEWELLERY.
GOLD ON IVORY
Will Last for Years.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Front Studs ......Set	4 8	5 2
Collar Studs ......Each	1 8	1 10
Solitaire Studs ......per Pair	5 0	6 8
18 CARAT GOLD "HALL MARKED."		
Front Studs ......per Set	13 8	15 2
Collar Studs ......Each	9 8	10 0
Links ......per Pair	24 0	27 8

NEW SCARF PINS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Gold Plain Horse Shoe, or Ruby Set, from	10 0	11 8
Oxodized Pins	2 8	3 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE
8, ...MPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTI...

THE GENERAL MEET... of ... GYMKH...

NOTICES.

...SCHAMPS AND CO.,
(OF MADRAS,)
...INET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
AND
...L MANUFACTURERS
...TO KEMP & CO.'S,
...AY,
...of the PUBLIC

ST. VALENTINES DAY,
MONDAY, 14th FEBRUARY.

SENSIBLE VALENTINES.

TO A LADY.	TO A GENTLEMAN.
A NEW FAN.	A NEW HAT.
A NEW BONNET.	A NEW HELMET.
A DOZEN GLOVES.	A NEW PUGREE.
A SILVER TEA POT.	A NEW SCARF.
A SILK UMBRELLA.	A NEW STICK.
A LENGTH OF SILK.	A COURIER BAG.
AN OXYDIZED BELT.	A TRAVELLING BAG.
A BEADED CUIRASS.	A LOUNGE CHAIR.
A PIECE OF JEWELLERY.	A DESPATCH BOX.
A SET OF WHITBY JET.	A SIGNET RING.
A PAIR PARIS SHOES.	A PAIR BINOCULARS.
A LACE HANDKERCHIEF.	A ILKS HANDKERCHIEF.
A SILK DRESSING GOWN.	A SILVER NAPKIN RING.
A TOILET TABLE SET.	A MEERSCHAUM PIPE.
A BOTTLE OF PERFUMERY.	A BOTTLE OF PERFUMERY.
A CRYSTAL CHATELAINE WATCH.	A SET OF STUDS OR SOLITA

WATSON & COMPANY,
8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, AND 22 & 23, RAMPART
BOMBAY.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS
SEASON 1875-76.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. desire to draw especial tion to the above Series of Photographs, which has now been pleted by the addition of some 200 Views taken by an Artist, who pass Season of 1874-75 in India for that special purpose.

The additions made include Views of the New Buildings in Bom Series of Matheran Scenery, Views at Bassein, Poona, Nassick, and places of interest in this Presidency, as well as a large number of Vi Calcutta, Madras, &c., &c.

The entire Series now consists of over 500 Photographs, size 8 by 6¼, the subjects being most artistically chosen and photographe exquisitely printed ; they are certainly equal, if not superior, to an have yet been produced, whilst they are sold at the remarkably cheap Rs. 15 per Dozen.

Sample Albums are always on view.

THACKER, VINING & COMPANY.

BADHAM AND COMPANYS
SPECIAL KIT
FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
CASH PRICES.

Deck Suits ......10 to 16 8
Overland Suits 25 0
Travelling Caps 3 8
Travelling Seal-skin Caps ......6-8 to 8 8
...lling Hats......3-8 to 4 8
...Jackets, very ......9-8 to 12 8
... 9 8
Gents' Dressin...
Soiled Linen ... sizes
Cash Bags ...
Courier do ...
Money Belts ...
Sovereign Box...
Tiffin Baskets ...
Air Pillows ...
Travelling do ...
... 11 8
Filters for Travellers covered Wicker from...... 11 4
...ket Filters 2 12
... Uniform cases 28 0

…closing telegram of Friday evening …Liverpool Cotton Market quiet but …urats dull, sales 10,000 bales, and …legram still give the tone of the market but steady, Surats irregular sales … "To arrive," yesterday, Good Fair … the G. F. clause, January-February Canal, was quoted at 4 13-16d. per lb., …y, February-March shipment is given per lb., which, if correct, is a fall … lb. From private sources we hea…ry- …ir Omra with the Fair clause Feb… …llers …pment Canal and that there a… in the …yers. Fully Good Fair Om… res being …tion at 5d. per lb., these f… …t to the present Sterl… cost here

…commission on either … some quarters reported here to-da… evinced at home …r more dispositio… …ices established, but …urats at the low… …ages we hav… ust mentioned scarcely … this, and … ough every further fall …ly renders the probability of a reaction … we cannot see anything on the face …s to justify a rise yet. Speculation …o have completely deserted the market …time being and with continued heavy …at the American ports, the trade can …e inducement to anticipate their wants …t.

…sible supply of Cotton for all Europe on …instant compared with the correspond…in the two preceding years as follows :—

	1876	1875	1874
…ly of all kinds.	2,920,000	2,808,510	2,850,250
" Surats	450,000	611,700	662,750

…e U. K. only the following are the com- …figures on the 11th instant :—

	1876	1875	1874
Liverpool... ...	795,000	768 080	622,480
…ondon	69 000	134,810	185,760
Afloat	260 000	298,000	349,000
…n do.	80,000	129 000	111,000
	1,204,000	1,329 890	1,268,240
…d. Orleans......	6⅝d.	7 15-16d.	8 5 16d.
…ir Dhollera ...	4⅛d.	5¼d.	5 1-16d.
…ference	2½	2 11-16	3¼

…'s telegram from New York reports …nd on the spot at 13 cents, a recovery …per lb.; futures are not quoted. Gold …ange on London are unaltered. The …of Cotton at the ports yesterday were …les which according to Reuter's daily …would make the total of the week 137,000 … it is telegraphed at only 118,000. The …n of the figures with the past two years … follows :—

	1876	1875	1874
…eceipts...............	118,000	104,000	128,000
…ports to U.K......	76,000	54,000	36,000
" Continent ..	51,000	18,000	34,000
…pts since 1st Sep.	3,182,000	2,730,000	2,826,000
…ts to U. K. " ...	1,106,000	1,695,000	990,000
Continent " ...	665,000	438,000	517,000
…at the Ports......	897,000	848,000	848,000

…nchester Piece Goods Market yester- …very dull but prices are still given …d. The London General Produce Markets were unaltered in every respect.

Reuter reports money in London as in active demand, the rate of discount in the open Market having recovered in consequence to within ⅝ per cent of the Bank of England minimum. We do not hear, however, of any withdrawals of Gold for the Continent and so long as the demand is restricted to home requirements there is nothing in the state of trade to warrant the expectation of really dear money. Consols to-day were quoted at 94⅜; French Rentes at 104⅜.

Sterling Exchange to-day opened weak at yesterday's closing rates, but during the day a fall of 1/16d. per rupee was established for private bills while the Banks at the close were very unwilling drawers at their previous figures. The increased depression is due to advices in private telegrams of Bar Silver having declined to 54d. per oz. and although this still only lay the rupee down at 1s. 8 11/16 and has therefore been discounted at present quotations, so strongly is a further fall believed in that we may look for a continuance of the decline at all events until there are more bills offering than at present. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand ...	* 1s. 8⅝d.	per Rupee
Ditto, 6 months' sight ...	*1s 9d.	"
Credits, 3 months' sight ...	1s. 8 15-16d.	"
Documents, 3 months' sight ...	1s. 9d.	"

a Week.

On Calcutta demand bills are at ⅛ to 3/16 per cent. premium, but there are no sellers of 60 days' sight which are still quoted nominally at 5-8 per cent. discount.

Government Paper is dull at unaltered rates :—Fours Rs. 101 13/16; Fours-and a-half Rs. 103⅞; Fives and-a-half Rs. 106.

The Share Market is exceedingly quiet and values have scarcely fluctuated. We note an advance of Rs. 5 in new Dhurrumsey Spinning and Fleming Spinning and Weaving. New Berar Press Co.'s and Mofussil Co.'s shares are Rs. 5 lower. Bank of Bombays are unchanged at 41 per cent. premium.

Cotton has been if anything rather more active to-day and a fair demand has been manifested especially for the higher classes of Oomrawattee for early delivery. I… …me cases sellers have obtained sligh… …er prices for particular parcels, b… …neral rule values are unchanged.

Freights by s… …adier, £1 …signees … 7-6 but in … le tonnage … the rate.

…on Saturday night.

The s. s. Palm, 1,379 tons, Captain G. Pearse, sailed on the 12th instant for Kurrachee with a original cargo from Liverpool.

The s. s. Rastoff, 984 tons, Captain A. Sain, sailed on the 12th instant for Trieste &c. via the Suez Canal with a general cargo.

… the 12th inst. Mr. Byramjee Muncherjee's …bash boat, spoke the British ship Hospadar of Liverpool, from Downs bound to Kurrachee, 122 days out. All well.

The s. s. Dunraven, 1047, tons, Captain E. R. Can, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Shield (January 3rd), via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo of 1,659 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

The P. and O. s. s. Siam, 1871 tons, Captain W. W. Haselwood, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Calcutta (February 3rd), with a following cargo :—157 packages twine, 17 bags long pepper, 266 bags sugar, 59 packages ropes, 10 bags gunny bags, 3 cases lac, 5 bundles ivory, 413 bags bettenuts, 60 bags ginger, 10 packages sugar candy, and some packages sundries.

The Austro-Hungarian s. s. Mars, arrived yesterday morning and at high water hauled into the Sassoon Dock; not for repairs as has been erroneously stated, the Sassoon being a wet not a dry dock. She is the just vessel so far which has hauled right into dock without delay on arrival. She brings about 300 hadjus who were taken out of the s.s. Dahlia at Aden, that vessel having left Jeddah with many above her compliment.

The B. I. S N. Co's s. s. Malda, 1,268 tons, Captain J. Sharp, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Vingorla,—Captain and Mrs. H. W. L. Poddon, and Ast. Apothy. DeLema. For Rutnagherry.—Mr. Druiett and two servants. For Tellicherry.—Mr. Y. Vernin, and Mr. W. A. Campbell. For Colombo.—Mr. James Chalmers. For Carwar.—Mr. D. Macfadyen. For different ports.

The following is the list of Passengers per Italian Mail Steamer India Captain Dodero sailing on the 15th February at 10 A. M. For Genoa.—Surgeon General and Mr. W. H. Burn, three children, two infants and one native ayah, Col. and Mrs. Lyons, Miss. Lyons, Revd. and Mrs J. Barton, three infants and one European nurse, Revd. and Mrs. Phillips and two children, Mr. Young, Mr. C. H. Alsen Major and Mrs. A. E. Arbuthnot and two infants and one native ayah. For Naples—Mr. Herbert J. Allen. For Port Said—a Mr. Fanny Brumberger. For Suez—Miss. Suson S. Lefevre.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
11	Siam (s)............	Haselwood	Calcutta, Feb 3.
	Dunraven (s)	Can	Shield, Jan 3.
12	Europa (s)	Mackay	Glasgow, Jan 2.
	Vingorla (s)	Lang	Jeddah, Jan 26.
13	Mars (s)...............	Drussokitch...	Trieste, Jan 15.
	Pearl (s)...............	Ashton	Goa, Feb 11.
	C. of Baltimore (s)..	Tillson	London, Jan 15.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
12	Rastoff (s).............	Soin	Trieste.
	Palm (s)...............	Pearse	Kurrachee.
	Malda (s)	Sharp	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last :—

Steamer Comilla, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Europa, to Liverpool Glasgow and Newyork.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
9	Mahratta (s)............	James	Kyouk, Phyoo, Feb 4.
	Chancellor (s)	Reynolds	London, Jan 1.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
8	Sir J. Lawrence (s)...	....	....
	Bushee..........	....	....
	Pilot (s)...................	....	....
	Ooria (s)...................	....	....
	Tenasserim	....	....
	Ballochmyle...........	....	....
	Pendragon	....	....
	Haddington.............	....	....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.			
11	D. of Sutherland (s).	....	London.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
10	Clyde	....	Calcutta.
	Helen Wallace	....	Moulmein.
	Elgin (s)	....	Rangoon.
11	Stamboul	....	Moulmein.

DAILY IMPORTS.—February 12.

From Liverpool.

Bellona s, 10 cases thread and 12 cases umbrellas, Byramjee Shapoorjee.
Palm s, 10 casks iron washers, Hyderally Cassumjee.

From London.

Menzaleh s, 50 boxes tinned plates. Abdoolally Tyebally.
Rajpoot, 100 cases brandy, Jeejeebhoy Nowrojee.
Alnwick Castle, 40 casks whiting, Abdoolally Noorbhoy; 70 cases matches Abdoolally Shaik Adam; 500 boxes candles, H Clason and Co.
Erl King s, 4 casks mineral tar and 100 pigs lead, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co; 7 casks grass, and 10 casks china clay, M M Mody and Co; 499 kegs steel, Ramchunder Mahadew and Co; 17 packages glassware, Mahomed Munjee; 40 kegs nails, Ardin Fazulally; 500 boxes window glass, H Clason and Co.
Nisam s, 50 kegs yellow metal Sheets, B and A Hormusjee.

From Glasgow.

Trinacria s, 25 hogsheads beer and 15 hogsheads porter, Framjee Sands and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—February 12.

For Liverpool.

Rinaldo s, 2 bales gunny bags, Gbella, Jadowjee; 193⅜ cwts myrabollams, Pursotum Luckmedas; 250 cwts gall, Mowjee Godoo; 93 bales cotton, Moolji Anondjee; 160 cwts coir yarn, Roysee Amerchund.
Erl King's, 69 bales wool … Luckmeedass Khi… Co; 250 bales … bollams, M…
Menzaleh…

…and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·902
Temperature of the Air...........................	77 8
Wet Bulb Thermometer............................	70·1
Dew Point	66·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·686
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	2·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	84·6
Minimum do. do	70·8
General Direction of wind......NNE, NNW, N, ENE, NE, NW, NNW, N, NNE.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	246

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—February 10.

Burrows, Brigr Genl, Bombay Qr Mr Genl, on duty, from Poona.

February 11.

Thomson, Depy Surg Genl, Bombay Med Dept, on duty, from Aden.
Lucas, Surg, Bombay Ind Med Dept, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Collett, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Delhi.
Watts, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

February 12.

Chesshyre, Lieut Col, Bombay 4th Rifles, on leave, from Asirgarh
Anderson, Major, Bombay 1st Lancers, on leave, from Poona.
Ind, Lieut, Madras R A, on duty, from Bangalore.
Elliot, Lieut, Bombay 1st Lancers, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—February 12.

Parr, Surg Major, Bombay A M D, to join, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 12th February 1876.

The undermentioned Officer and Warrant Officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India, on the date specified.

Capt O Bourdillon, Invalid Establishment, Pension Paymaster, Poona Circle—1st Feb 1876.

Sub Condr J Gargrave, Barrack Dept—6th Feb 1876.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required Examination in Hindoostani according to the Lower Standard text.

Serjt J Nicholls, 2nd Batn, 15th Foot; Private W Bell, 2nd Batn 15th Foot; Sub-Lt A W L Bayly, 108th Foot; and Surg G E E Burroughs, India Medl Dept.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, it is intimated that the following postings of R A Officers have been made :—

Capt H G Young, 6th Bgde, has been placed upon the Supernumerary List.

Lt W Whateley, D Bgde, promoted Capt into No 3 Baty 6th Bgde.

Capt and Bt Maj B N Pottinger, 6th Bgde, placed upon the Supernumerary List.

Lt C B F Grey, D Bgde, promoted Capt into No 5 Baty, 6th Bgde, vice Pottinger.

Capt J C Auchinleck, 4th Bgde, promoted Maj into C Baty, 11th Bgde, and is directed to proceed to Dinapore.

Lt H Roberts 17th Bgde, promoted Capt into D Baty, 4th Bgde, vice Auchinleck.

Lt P Blackburn, C Baty, 4th Bgde, is appointed to B Baty, F Bgde, R H A, and is directed to proceed to Peshawar.

Lt A B Stopford, to No 2 Baty, 6th Bgde.

Lt P H Hammond, 21st Bgde, is appointed to E Baty, C Bgde, R H A, vice Stopford.

Lieut T Cumine, 6th Bgde, has been permitted to resign his commission.

Capt Auchinleck and Lt Blackburn will travel at the public expense.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, it is intimated that Lt T W J Barker, No 3 Batty, 6th Bgde, has been promoted Capt into No 6 Baty, 15th Bgde, R A, and he is directed to proceed to England to join.

Corporal Charles E Sparks, R Engrs, employed in the P W Dept, is promoted to Serjt with effect from the 7th Nov 1875, under the provisions of G G O No 492 of 1862.

Lance Corporal John Fox, 2nd Batn, 7th Regt, employed in the Commissariat Dept, is remanded to his Regt.

Private P Fitzgerald, 2nd Batn, 7th Regt, employed as Schoo Master, Poorundhur Sanitarium, is remanded to his Regt.

The following Order is confirmed.

Kolapore Station Order, dated 4th Feb 1876, appointing Lt L F Heath, 3rd N I, Station Staff officer.

Maj G E Blews, S C, performed the duties of Station Staff officer, Kolapore, from the 1st Dec 1875 to the 4th Feb 1876.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence.

3rd Hussars—Sub-Lt H C Jackson, to remain in the Punjab from 10th Feb to 10th March 1876, on medical certificate in extension.

Royal Horse Artillery—Veterinary Surg F C Boulter, C Bgde, from 23rd December 1875 to 22nd Jany 1876 in England, on medical certificate.

Royal Artillery—Capt and Adjt C Thornhill, 6th Bgde, from 3rd June to 3rd Oct 1876, in extension, in England, on urgent private affairs.

Army Medical Department—Surgeon W R Jagoe, from 1st Jany to 30th June 1875, to remain in England, on medical certificate.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

By the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Feb. 9.)

Revenue and General Departments.

Mr James Pratt, Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Colr, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for twenty-one days, under Clause I, Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, from the 25th March next, to enable him to attend the examination for high proficiency in Bengali to be held in Calcutta in April 1876.

Mr William O'Reilly, Depy Mag and Depy Colr, Buxa, is allowed subsidiary leave for three days, under Sec 10, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in addition to the fifteen day's subsidiary leave granted to him in orders of the 25th June last.

Mr George Abraham Grierson, Asst Mag and Collr, Dinagepore, on leave, is transferred to Rungpore.

Mr Hamilton Winkup Gordon, Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, Bankoora, is transferred to Dinagepore.

Mr William Erskine Ward, M A, Offg Dist and Sessions Judge, Dinagepore, is allowed leave for three months, under Sec 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it

Mr Thomas Smith, B A, is reappointed to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Dinagepore during the absence on leave of Mr W E Ward, or until further orders

The orders of the 5th Oct 1875, published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 6th idem, appointing Mr H C Spry to act as a Depy Mag and Depy Collr in the dist of Chittagong, are cancelled.

This cancels also the orders vesting him with the powers of a Mag of the third class.

Mr George Goodair Dey, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Collr, Sarun, is allowed leave for fourteen days, under Rule 1, Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, to enable him to appear for the high proficiency examination in Sanscrit, to be held in Calcutta in April 1876.

Mr Christopher Henry Vowell, Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, Shahabad, is allowed furlough for a period of twenty months' under Sec 10 (a) of the Civil Leave Code. He is also allowed sub-idiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, with effect from the 5th March 1876, or any day within one week of that date.

Mr George Stewart Park is appointed to act as a Joint-… and Depy Collr of the first grade, with effect from the … ultimo, the date on which he assumed charge of his off… Howrah.

Maj C Mant, R E, is appointed to be a member of the … mittee for the temporary management of the Zoological G… at Alipore.

Mr Charles Jennins is appointed to be Dist Supt of … Durbhunga.

Mr David William Ritchie, Dist Supt of Police, Sing… having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 21st Jan… unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under … the 30th Aug last is cancelled.

Mr Charles Philip Crouch, Asst Supt of Police … is transferred to the Dist of Patna, and is p… division of Barh, as a temporary arrangement…

Mr F A Dawson, Asst Supt of Police, Mo… ed to act as Dist Supt of Police Noak… which he may relieve Mr G H Fr…

Mr A V Knyvette to be As… from the date on which he … Dist Police of Durbhung…

The Rev F M … of Ha…

N. B.—On and after arrival Ice Ship TIMORE (now due) the price of American Ice will be REDUCED to THREE QUARTER ANNA PER POUND.

NOTICE.

THE Aide-de-Camp in Waiting is directed to notify that there will be a GARDEN PARTY at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PARELL, on THURSDAY, the 17th instant. VISITORS will be received from 5 to 7 p.m.

W. B. WODEHOUSE, Capt.,
A. D. C. to H. E. the Governor.
Government House, Parell, 4th Feb. 1876.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

McPHERSON—January 18th, at Hamilton Terrace, Leamington, Warwickshire, the wife of Mr. Malcolm McPherson, Bombay, of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MANSON—February 12th, at Ahmednuggur, the wife of Major Manson, R. E., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WILLIAMS—HARRISON—February 10th, on Thursday, at the St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, Alexander Williams, of the Salt Department, to Jane Elizabeth, the daughter of R. H. Harrison, Esquire.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FOX—February 7th, at Calcutta, the wife of T. Percy Fox, Esq., of a daughter.

LOCH—February 5th, at Moradabad, the wife of Dr. Loch, Civil Surgeon, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FITZGERALD—SCOTT—February 9th, at all Souls' Memorial Church, Cawnpore, by the Rev. J. F. Scobell, Quartermaster Sergeant William FitzGerald, 1st Battalion 14th Regiment, to Eleanor Harriette Dora, daughter of Mr. T. Scott, Conductor, Harness and Saddlery Factory.

DEATHS.

THEOBALD—February 6th, at Dehra, of acute enteritis, Captain J. M. Theobald, 62nd Regiment, aged 37.

WILLSON—February 8th, at 3, Albert Road, Calcutta, William Galbraith Willson, M. A., Professor in the Presidency College, and Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal, eldest son of the late Rev. T. F. M. Willson, Ratheline Vicarage, Country Loodford, Ireland, aged 32 years.

All **Money Orders, Cheques**, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1876.

The investigations of a very important Committee have just terminated at Delhi, and not only gentlemen who are interested in the general subject of military progress in this country, but the Indian public at large will await with some curiosity the issue of that Committee's deliberations. When General Sir Charles Reid commenced his experiments in railway transport of troops in the Punjab a few years ago, it was felt that he had moved in a very important direction, and that some practical recognition of his experiments would be necessary from the Military Department of the Government of India. General Reid showed clearly that it was possible, with certain modifications of the present broad gauge railway stock in India, to put batteries of artillery—men, horses, and guns—into a train in a few minutes; to transport them rapidly from one place to another; to unload the train again, and bring the transported force into action in a few minutes after the train's arrival at any given point. In the early days of the British occupation of India such r… movements of powerful and cumb… …nches of the service could … …een dreamed of; and it is … …ificant of the practical s… in India that, follow- i… railways and telegraphs t… …ry, advantage has so p… …f what these improve-

…ceptional military contingencies, her regular traffic shall be impaired by waggons utterly defective for commercial purposes. Again, the matter of cost remains to be considered. To revolutionise our railway stock in the manner suggested by Sir Charles Reid would cost an enormous amount of money, inasmuch as it would involve the almost total reconstruction of every railway waggon from Tuticorin to the Chenab Bridge. It may be safely assumed that railway property in India is not at the present moment in such a flourishing condition that it can afford to carry out such a revolution. The most reasonable way out of the difficulties that suggest themselves in connection with Sir Charles Reid's experiments is to carry out his ideas only in a limited degree. If every railway company consents to construct a small proportion of its waggon stock in such a way as to enable a train to be loaded or unloaded at either end with horse artillery, we daresay all practical difficulties would be met; but reconstructing the entire waggon stock of the country to suit remote military contingencies would in our opinion have mischievous results quite disproportionate to the gain that would accrue from a measure so sweeping and expensive. The various members of the Railway Transport Committee have yet to write out their opinions upon the questions of the capacity of broad gauge stock for military purposes, the capacity of narrow gauge stock for the same, and the large question of the general type of rolling stock which should in future be employed on Indian railways. These opinions have yet to be condensed, the President's report upon the evidence to be prepared, and the Commander-in-Chief's opinion on the whole subject to be recorded. When all this is done, it will probably be found to be the opinion of the highest military authorities in the land that, having due respect to the great fact that India has important commercial interests as well as military interests to be considered, the most reasonable course in the matter to pursue is to carry Sir Charles Reid's excellent theories into practice only in a very modified form.

THE SECRETARYSHIP OF THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

We regret to hear that a telegram was received in Bombay on Friday, announcing the sudden death of Mr. J. A. Baynes, the well known and very able Secretary to the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

The vacant post in London has been offered to and accepted by Mr. Currey, the Agent for the Railway in Bombay, who will at once hand over charge of the Agency to Mr. Mathew and go home to take up his new appointment. We congratulate Mr. Currey on his promotion. He will not only, in future, enjoy the advantage of having his salary paid in sterling instead of rupees, but he will escape from the clutches of the Government of India, who, at the dictation of General Sam Browne, have treated him with such cruelty and meanness lately.

MR. REVERDY JOHNSON.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson, whose death is announced in a telegram published to-day, was known to Englishmen from being appointed Minister to England to succeed the Hon'ble Charles Francis Adams. He negotiated a treaty for the settlement of the Alabama claims, which did not meet the views of the United States Senate, and it was rejected by a very large majority. He was recalled early in 1869, and since that time resided in Baltimore. Mr. Johnson was the son of the Chief Judge of the First Judicial district of Maryland and afterwards Chancellor of the State. Mr. Reverdy Johnson was a man of considerable abilities and attainments. He studied law with his father and was admitted to the Bar in 1815. He was a State Senator from 1821 to 1825, and in 1845 attained to the leadership of the Maryland Bar. He was born on May 21, 1796, and was consequently in his 81st year at the time of his death.

steps towards the hills above Bhow Sagar, a lake seven miles to the north of Jeypore, somewhat to the north of the deserted city of Ambeer, and near the Maharaja's preserves at Kattypoora. Here the tell tale soil told of the vicinity of no less than four tigers, and Colonel Beynon's heart rejoiced, for this, indeed, was a likely place for sport. Every arrangement was made for the watching of the game; the beaters were told to what point they ought to drive the tigers; and even the place where the Prince should take his stand was decided upon. There thus appeared to be nothing but destruction in store for the Bhow Sagar depredators; but fate was in their favour, and they escaped through the indiscretion of the tiger at Jellana. On the morning of the 4th, the very day on which the Prince arrived, news was brought to the Residency that on the previous night a buffalo had been killed at Jellana, in the direction of Sanganeer. Emissaries were at once sent out to mark the tiger down, and while it was munching the juicy bones of the murdered buffalo, untroubled by remorseful pangs, the eyes of the beaters were upon it; and all things were thenceforth arranged for its destruction and the Prince's triumph.

Here let my pen borrow a goose feather from the flowing calamo of James. It was a bright clear day, parrots in gorgeous plumage were darting from tree to tree and chattering with their unmelodious leathery tongues; amatory squirrels were chasing each other beneath the bushes of the prickly cactus, or running swiftly up the gnarled barks of neem and mango trees; the umbrageous roads were thronged by buffaloes dragging two-wheeled carts or coolies hugging themselves in their mantles as they strutted along, thinking, like Alnaschar, only of visions of pice and wealth, all unmindful of the shouts of the handsome Rajpoot sowars riding behind them and threatening to overwhelm them beneath the feet of their prancing steeds;—on such a morning, about eleven of the clock, a party of horsemen, mounted on proud and curvetting steeds, might have been seen by the observant traveller quitting the Residency and proceeding at an easy trot towards the mountains of Jellana. He might also have noticed that the costumes of the cheerful company, who passed among them gleams of humour and shafts of wit as they sped along, betokened that they were bent on some important though merry errand. He might have noticed one remarkable figure, surmounted by a sun topee, riding a little in advance of the group and to whom the remainder of the company evidently paid considerable deference. In short, he might have noticed, if he took the trouble to use his eyes and spectacles aright, that the Prince of Wales, the Maharaja of Jeypore, Lord Alfred Paget, the Earl of Aylesford, Major Bradford, Colonel Beynon and Purtab Sing, the Maharaja's brother-in-law, were all going out on a hunting expedition, and if he had the function of a Highland seer, the gift of second-sight, he might have known that the end of the Jellana tiger was approaching fast, when its death at the hands of a Royal sportsman would atone for its grave misdeeds in venery and cattle lifting. The shooting party skirted the Ghaut, a beautiful gorge which forms one of the passes out of Jeypore, and reached the *rendezvous* about midday. Before they arrived, the tiger had changed his lair, and the beaters could not find him, although they knew that he was somewhere near. Major Bradford, who had charge for some time of the Jeypore Residency a few years ago, and who lost an arm through being "mauled" by a tiger, accompanied the beaters and urged them on till the hillside rang with their voices and the noise of their sticks. The Prince, accompanied by the Maharaja, Lord Alfred Paget, the Earl of Aylesford, and Colonel Beynon went to the top of the hill to await the result of the beat. Suddenly something was seen moving among the boulders and bushes on the hillside. Was it the tiger? Yes—no—yes, by Jove! A magnificent tigress—coming straight up the hill, too—right in the teeth of the enemy! The beaters closed in two lines around the tigress, and unable to break either to the right or the left, she continued going onwards and upwards. When she came within sixty yards, the Prince dropped on his knee and took a long and deliberate aim at the still approaching apparition. He pulled the trigger, fired, and whiz went the express bullet. You all know—for of course all your reade… are great sportsmen—the moment of intens… …ment that lies between the firing of your … a tiger and the moment of the dis… …he result. Well, when the blue pu… …red away, the Prince had the intens… of finding that he had hit the tiger in … and that the brute with a roar of surp… pain had tumbled over on its side just … …bbit is knocked over with small shot. … …r, the tigress soon recovered herself, and … …, and as she turned to rush down an adjo… …vine the Prince gave her

THE THEORY …

To the Editor of the …

Sir,—I am reluctant agai… your space on this apparently … ject, the theory of relevancy, b… be again allowed a few words … must necessarily again take the shape … cism on Mr. Whitworth's apprehension of … Stephen's language. As to the value of Mr. Whitworth's primary rule; it is obvious that what Mr. Stephen euphemistically calls his "equivalent" is really no justification of Mr. Whitworth's rule, and does not touch my position at all. "Let the galled jade wince, our withers are unwrung." The rule in the pamphlet virtually was, nothing shall be considered to have probative force which has not got probative force in the way of making some question at issue more likely or unlikely, which, as I pointed out, is a truism, and as a test subjective and therefore worthless. The rule then went on—and that to such a degree as the Judge considers would be useful. It is the latter part only which appears in Mr. Stephen's new rule in the shape that the Judge may exclude evidence really probative, if it is only remotely so. This is a different position, for Mr. Whitworth—such is the irony of fate—had fallen into the error he especially denounced in the Act of using "relevant" in a double sense. His rule to make it really equivalent to Mr. Stephen's should have omitted the first part, and affirmed that nothing is *admissible* if only remotely relevant, instead of, as it did, declaring that nothing is *relevant*, which is not relevant to a material degree. I may add that I never asserted that all relevant facts were admissible, but I said that in the two cases cited by Mr. Whitworth, the case of confession before the police, and the production of a document, the author of which was absent, that their inadmissibility was really based on their irrelevancy, so that there was no objection to using the word "irrelevant" in connexion with them. After mature deliberation I am unable to perceive that this criticism is erroneous. In conclusion I may say that it was my intention merely to point out what I considered untenable in Mr. Whitworth's essay, and not to disparage the execution of the whole, the ability of which I fully recognise—Yours, &c.

Feb 9. THE REVIEWER.

UPPER SIND FRONTIER.

A correspondent sends us the following account of affairs in Khelat and the murder of Nowroodeen Mengal, containing details not yet published :—

Things look rather serious in Khelat just now. It appears that Captain Sandeman, the Deputy Commissioner of Dehra Ismail Khan, marched some three weeks ago with a goodly company of Beloochees and also some armed police, &c. via Mustany and Quettah (Shal) to Khelat for the purpose of making some *bundobust* between Khudadad Khan of Khelat and his Sirdars. However, in this he did not succeed, and it is even said that the Khan of Khelat declined to pay his respects to the Deputy Commissioner, who returned to his "diggins" possibly a wiser man.

It is said that Emam Baksh Mazari was at the bottom of the whole affair, and that in accordance with his advice Captain Sandeman embarked on his somewhat remarkable enterprise.

Shortly after the departure of the Deputy Commissioner, a tragedy was enacted, which might be termed truly Oriental. Nowroodeen Mengal, Chief of the "Barohis" of that ilk, is a near relation of the Khan of Khelat, and also of the Jam of Lus Beyla; he is, as the saying is, the lord of 10,000 fighting men and acted as Governor of Lus Beyla during the detention of the young gentleman who now rules over that state in Hyderabad.

Well, at the invitation of the Khan, Nowroodeen came to Khelat in the beginning of last month and was received there with due honors. About the 6th he received the Khan's command to come to the house of Daroga Atta Mohammed. He went accompanied by about 70 of his followers, and they were just making themselves comfortable when a Battalion of the Khan's, supported by some troopers and artillery, appeared on the scene, and shot them down by command of His Highness of Khelat. Nowroodeen Mengal, Mahomed Ally Khan, brother of the Daroga, his son, and 62 of the Mengal's followers, there and then met their death. The Daroga himself is severely wounded, and the wife of Mahommed Ally, seeing the butchery of her husband and son, threw herself out of a window of the upper storey of the house in which this dreadful carnage took place and broke both her legs.

Such is the report, and it is quite reliable, as official information has already been received of the events above related.

Something must soon be done in this unhappy country, which now is at the mercy of bands of robbers, whom the Khan of Khelat has no power and perhaps not much inclination to check. But who is to do it?

OFFICIAL NEWS REPORT FROM ADEN.

From the 26th January to the 2nd F…

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

CALCUTTA, 13TH FEB.

Doctor Thornton is appointed Secretary to the Order of the Star of India.

The Hon'ble Ashley Eden has resigned his seat in the Legislative Council.

Colonel Ardagh is appointed Commissioner of Tenasserim division.

Colonel Horace Brown is made Commissioner of Pegu.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE MERCHANTS' SHIPPING BILL.

LONDON, 11TH FEB.

The Government Merchants' Shipping Bill was read last night a first time. It defines the responsibility of shipowners, and provides that seamen shall have civil remedy ; surveys are to be continued ; deck cargoes will have to pay tonnage dues and the load line clause in the temporary act is made permanent.

Mr. Plimsoll partly dissented, but regarded the Bill as a good framework.

LEGISLATIVE POWERS OF THE VICEROY.

Lord George Hamilton, the Under-Secretary of State for India, reproduced the Bill to define the Legislative Powers of the Viceroy of India.

THE INSURRECTION IN KHOKAND.

ST. PETERSBURGH, 11TH FEB.

The insurrection in the principality of Khokand has been quelled, the rebellious Chiefs having surrendered to the Russians.

THE YUNAN AFFAIR.

PEKIN, 9TH FEB.

An Imperial edict has been published in the *Pekin Gazette*, degrading Lee See Tai and ordering him to Yunan-foo to stand his trial.

PARLIAMENTARY.

MR. CAVE'S MISSION.

LONDON, 11TH FEB.

The Right Hon'ble Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to a question last night, stated that Cave's Mission to Egypt had not yet terminated.

CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS IN INDIA.

Lord George Hamilton announced that an increase to the salaries of Roman Catholic Chaplains in India would be granted.

WASHINGTON, 11TH FEB.

OBITUARY.—Mr. Reverddy Johnson.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 11TH FEB.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton....	56,000 bales.
Do. Amount forwarded........	22,000 do.
Do. Week's Sales of Surats	13,000 do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton..	121,000 do.
Do. do. Imports of Surats..	7,000 do
Do. Stock of Cotton	795,000 do.
Do. do. Surats	139,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London.	69,000 do.

During the past week sales of Surat Cottons were pressed.

LONDON, 11TH FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	4⅜d.

The Manchester Market has been very dull.

7lbs. Shirtings..........................	6s. 9d.
8½lbs. do.	7s. 10½d.
40's Mule Twist....	0-11⅜
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94⅛
5 per cent. French Rente 1872.........	104⅛

Money is in active demand.

The market rate of discount is ⅛ lower than the Bank rate.

Arrival—Zante.

Departure—Caradoc.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 12TH FEB., 7-35 A.M.

Steamer Indus, from Aden, arrived.

GALLE, 12TH FEB., 5-25 P.M.

Mail Steamer Teheran, from Bombay, arrived.

THE Prince of Wales has sent Rs. 10,000 to Calcutta to be distributed among its public charities.

THE two American Generals, Upton and Forsyth, together with Major Sanger left Bombay on Friday last for Bushire.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on Thursday made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount.

Red Karen country boundary expedition the 24th January

ch- rgy- n had nd Sir ection.

instant, came on for hearing on Thursday on the Appellate Side of the High Court, Madras, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Holloway. Mr. O'Sullivan argued the case on behalf of the Appellants, and their Lordships confirmed the sentence of death passed upon the 1st prisoner Katheray, who was the ringleader and chief instigator of the massacre. The sentences of death passed upon the other prisoners were, however commuted, and the prisoners sentenced to transportation for life. The appeals preferred by the other prisoners who were sentenced to minor punishments were dismissed, and their convictions affirmed.

GENERAL SIR HENRY G. A. TAYLOR, G. C. B., whose death is announced by telegraph, joined the Madras Army on the 7th of August 1799, and his name has therefore appeared in the Army List for 77 years. He was present at several affairs with the rebels in Goomsoor in 1801 and 1802, slightly wounded on one occasion. Marched with the 10th Regiment to join the Grand Army under the Commander-in-Chief General Stuart near Hurryhur on the banks of the Toombuddra, thence marched to join the Army in advance under General Wellesley, reached it in September 1803, and remained with it until after peace was concluded with the Mahrattas. He was also at the battle of Assaye, Argaum, and the siege and storm of Gawilghur —was twice wounded in the battle of Assaye—joined the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force in 1807, and continued with the advanced field force under Generals Doveton, Sir Barry Close and Rumley until May 1817.

WE have been somewhat surprised, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says, at the importance which has been attached in some quarters to the article on the Suez Canal purchase in the current number of the *Edinburgh Review*. It has been treated by some of our contemporaries as deserving of a serious consideration to which it is altogether unentitled. Any one acquainted with the real facts and figures of the transaction must have seen that the article opens with a downright misstatement of fact as regards the Khedive's alleged unsuccessful attempts to dispose of his interest in the Canal to other parties before it passed into the hands of the British Government. But besides this positive demerit, the whole tone of the production is such as to stamp it, to the recognition of all who have any judgment in the various styles of political controversy, as the work of a hasty and inconsiderate partisan ; and we feel confident that when its authorship comes, if it ever does come, to be publicly known, it will be found fully to confirm the view here taken of it.

MR. OLIVER, an assistant in a chemist's dispensary at Madras, was tried at the Criminal Sessions the other day ; he was charged with causing the death of William Bresnaham by doing a rash and negligent act, in wrongly making up a prescription. At the close of the case His Lordship summed up the case and after explaining the several facts and the law applicable thereto directed the jury to consider their verdict. The jury then retired and after a consultation of half an hour found the prisoner guilty and recommended him to the mercy of the Court in consideration of the good character he had borne. His Lordship in passing sentence observed that the jury had found the prisoner guilty of causing death by doing a rash and negligent act, and in returning this verdict they recommended him to the mercy of the Court. The offence was punishable with two years' imprisonment under the Penal Code, but as the jury had recommended him to the mercy of the Court and as there were no aggravating circumstances, His Lordship sentenced him to three months' simple imprisonment.

IN connection with the fatal accident which occurred to the down mail train on the Chord line of the East India Railway between the Jamni and Gridhur Stations on the night of the 13th of January last, we hear that the Station-master of Gridhur station has absconded, and that the Assistant Station-master (both natives) who was off duty at the time, received such a fright that he has become insane. The accident, as stated at the time, was caused by a horse-box, which was being shunted by some coolies into a siding at the Gridhur Station, having broken loose from the control of the men and started away in the direction of Jamni Station, down a steep gradient, where it met the down mail train at a distance of about six miles from Gridhur [illegible], and three miles from Jamni Station. The result of the collision was that the horse-box, with the horses that were in it was completely smashed, the horses being killed on the spot. The engine of the mail train ran down the bank some distance, the front break van was smashed, and all the other carriages, about fourteen in number, got off the line, except two. There were two men killed—[illegible] native fireman and a *fakeer*, and a native breaksman is missing, who will have either absconded, or have been smashed up in the collision. Besides these casualties a few of the passengers were cut and bruised. Considering the violence of the collision, we are informed that it was a most fortunate circumstance that the accident was not attended with greater loss of life. A point for consideration by the Railway authorities, which has been prominently noticed in the investigation that has been held by the magistrate of Monghyr, is that the gradient within the points which are on an incline is a constant source of danger.

THE question whether the law can recognise immoral contracts is raised in a curious form in a case which is now pending in the Calcutta Court of Small Causes. A paper called the *Dacca Times*, and published, we suppose, in the town from which it takes its name, would seem to have published some advertisement about a lottery ; and its pro- on attempting to recover the cost of vertisements, according to the printed charges, have been met with the un- ea that, a lottery being an illegal act, and prietors of the above mentioned paper already being criminally punished for ing the very advertisement out of which aim has arisen, they cannot sustain the in any court. Apart from its meanness h a defence, remarks the *Indian Daily News* possesses an interest of its own, we shall be curious to see to which of contending parties the Court intends to k most peace. As the case is under judicial ideration, any comment on its merits be- es, on the strength of a comical old legal ition, an impropriety. It may, however, be observed in passing that it is scarcely able that any action of any Criminal Court acca will be allowed to exercise the slightest ence on the calm consideration which will btless be given to the merits of the cause, garded as a civil suit. Indeed the relevance of the citation which drags in by the heels the story of the proceedings of the Dacca criminal authorities is itself of questionable consistence, as much so, we should say—taking a flying shot at the conduct of the proceedings—as the taste of the peculiar, though perhaps technically perfectly justifiable line of defence which has been adopted.

A PARIS journal having stated that Prussia in 67 attempted to secure the alliance of Austria inst Russia and France, the Berlin *National ung* has been enabled to publish the follow- despatch, addressed by Prince Bismarck to German Envoy at Vienna, April 14, 1867. in these terms :—

unt Tauffkirchen, authorized ria, has declared that the Bavarian Government wish e effected a mutual *rapprochement* between Germany Austria for the purpose of protection against France. replied to him in substance as follows :—It has always n our desire since the restoration of peace to obtain ndly relations with Austria corresponding to mutual terests and antecedents. As the general ground of this isposition on our part, I have recently assigned the pecial motive of the maintenance of peace. This purpose ould be served by a defensive alliance of Austria with Prussia and its German allies, because in the face of this France would not undertake an attack on Germany. I profited by the opportunity, moreover, to speak of the advantages which we could offer Austria, and in this respect enunciated the following ideas: —We could offer Austria that which the German Confederation formerly offered her—that is, internal and external security, the letter, doubtless, with a defensive limitation, either (1) for the whole Austrian Monarchy for a given time, say to three years, or (2) for the German portion of it, through a permanent league without Parliamentary constitution in the simple shape of an international treaty, or (3) a temporary league might be concluded through a temporary agreement on the Turkish question. In such an arrangement, however, we must include Russia. I am not without hopes that for a limited time Russia's adhesion to the maintenance of the *statu quo* in the Turkish frontier Provinces may be secured. Should Russia not agree to give such an adhesion in the form of a treaty it would be sufficient for the maintenance of peace, if Russia, without binding itself, tacitly approves a Prusso-Austrian engagement within her cognizance. With such an agreement calculated on the tacit approval of Russia, we should have to let our cards be seen by Russia. Count Tauffkirchen apparently received these ideas with satisfaction, though with a certain reserve, and intimated that they give him hopes of the success of his mission to Vienna. There it must be left to him to take the initiative. Your Excellency will, however, as soon as opportunity offers, support Count Tauffkirchen's exertions as regards the combinations described by me, and to that end, on the one hand, verify the disposition of His Majesty the King to adopt Prince Hohenlohe's ideas, and, on the other hand, positively contradict all and every rumour of our concluding secret treaties with any Power.

The Berlin paper which publishes this adds that the overtures of Tauffkirchen and Werther came to the knowledge of France, which thereupon remonstrated with the Bavarian Government. Count Tauffkirchen having received the above reply, repaired from Berlin to Vienna, and speaking in the name of the King of Bavaria, proposed

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWA MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'s s. s. NIZAM, Captain A. E. will sail to-day for Southampton via the Suez Canal, with English Mails and the following passengers :—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Dr F N Macnamara	Mr and Mrs Templer
Mr M Laing Meason	Mr C Jenkinson
Mrs Eyre	Sub-Lieut W Corbett, RN,
Colonel C Dumbleton	Fleet Surgeon T B Purchas
Mrs Jameson and child	Dr Wilmot and sister.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs S Cresswell	Mr Joseph Soares
Mr W L Thomas	Mr Cheetham.

FOR VENICE.

Mrs S Cochrane and child	Mr and Mrs Elphinstone
Mrs E Dalgleish and child	Mr H N Gladstone
Miss Peterson	Mr J R Paton
Mr Herculas	Mr Boston
Mr G Ross, CS,	Mrs Pelite
Mr and Mrs Khoethals, child and 2 infants	Mr and Mrs Fitzgibbon.

FOR SUEZ.

Mr Hartmann	Mr W H Cowley
Major H Collett	Mr E Baker.
Major Eden	

THE DAVENPORT BROTHERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Horatio ! Horatio ! There are more things in Heaven and earth than are dreamt of in your philosophy !

SIR,—About ten years ago I was at a séance of the Brothers Davenport. I went there with a Mr. Dickson, a newspaper writer, and a Mr. Bellamy. We managed to get three chairs at an end of a crescent in which an audience of, say, sixty persons, were to listen in the dark to flying fiddles, banjos and things of that sort, which had been placed on a table between the two brothers, while they were tied into their chairs, ropes sealed and so on. At the end of these preliminaries the position was two brothers tied into chairs, ordinary four legged table separating them, on it banjos, fiddles, &c., *and mark you Dickson's great coat*, which it was hoped the spirits would take off the table and place on a brother, not on two brothers if you please. These dispositions ended, Mr. Ferguson their *entrepreneur* at the other end of the crescent turned off the gas. Darkness then and nothing more, for about ten seconds, when whis-shwish, ting, the fiddles and banjos were on the move, and I grabbed one which I heard flitting around me and they all fell to the ground, and Mr. Ferguson told us to leave them alone, that the spirits would not have them interfered with. Then the fiddles, banjos, and whatnots flew about again for, I should say, ten minutes, when nothing being known about the coat, Mr. Ferguson said he supposed the spirits would have nothing to do with it on that occasion, and he struck a light with a lucifer to relight the gas. By the light of that lucifer I saw that coat get off that table, and flow upon the brother who was to the left of the table, so close to me that I could have touched him with my feet. I write flow because that's how it seemed to me to be. The coat glided on to him without any hurry ; but so rapidly that I could not see how it managed to fit itself to a brother sitting in a chair with his hands tied behind him, and seals on the rope, which were afterwards found to be unbroken. Dickson got his coat back again in the same state in which he had presented it. When we got out of the place, I said to Dickson, what did you see ? He said I saw my coat rise from the table and put itself upon the brother. Bellamy said so did I. Now, Sir, I don't ask anybody to believe this account, because, I should not believe you, nor indeed any one else who told me he had seen anything half so improbable, not to say impossible, as this thing I am sure I saw—I at once relegated the whole matter to the realms of the great don't know, in the mazes of which I have more than once lost my self and my money at Monacco, and erst at Bombay, which gives me opportunity to say that I and a brother sweep who left India a few months ago saw the passe numbers on the *roulette* table at Monacco, having thirty-five spaces on it, recur twenty-eight times consecutively, which is equivalent to a half penny falling head upwards twenty-eight times running, and which the oldest croupier in the room said was more than he had ever seen before. Then I said to myself, here's the great don't know at it again. And so I thought at Melbourne in 1872 when an expert little Jew book-maker threw in with the dice upwards of thirty times gaming, counting nicks to seven which was the main he cast to. I have excellent reason for remembering all the particulars of this little matter, because I made him his set for the first six times, and then stopped ; for once in my more youthful days, I did thirteen mains myself at the cocoa-tree when Charley Tiley was king. On both these occasions the dice were changed several times. Now I know I am not a conjuror, and I am sure I don't know how the little Jew book-maker managed it. One word more if it ruin me ! In that very year of our Lord, again at Melbourne, I was at the Oriental Bank and asked a little boy who happened to be there to witness my signature to a transfer of mining scrip. I wrote De Buggins Sweep, and he wrote under it De Buggins Sweep. I said no don't do that, sign your own name. He said that is my name. In conclusion permit *me* to add I can't agree with Jas. Richardson that there can be *no doubt* but what the Brothers performance is a *farce*. It seems to me to be a very doubtful concatenation of affairs to require long words to express it. But how it is done *exactly*. I repeat I don't know—perhaps Mr. Jas. Richardson will tell us. And I for one don't want to hear how other people have wriggled themselves out of ropes. I went away from that very seance I have written of to the pavillion, which was at the top of Piccadilly if you please, where I saw that very night Professor Redmond, ex-prizefighter, well tied up with ropes, and then tied into a sack out of which he wriggled himself in less than five minutes by the watch. But mind you he looked as if he'd been having two rounds with a better man when he came out, and you and Mr. Richardson will do well to remark that the Brothers are cool to a shirt collar after their devilments, and I've heard doctors say their pulses are beautifully in tune. Mr. Jas. Richardson may rely upon it he has a fine maiden stake open to him ; for no one yet has found out the Brothers' Davenport. They have, it is true, been roundly abused, and, I believe, illustrated by English audiences who failed to find them out, and I [illegible] heard Professor Anderson [illegible] them at Willis' Rooms. But he didn't seem to me to do much towards letting me know how they did it. However I am a chump. But good gracious Sir ! This is shocking ! And to sign it too with his own name

DE BUGGINS SWEEP.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have had another opportunity last night to witness, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, the manifestations through these Brothers and Mr. Fay, which I saw at Soundy's and described in your paper, barring of course the wonderful decapitation scene !

The house was unusually well filled, people having come as early as ½ to 8 so as to secure favourable seats, in regard to which matter it were perhaps as well to hint that the worst seats are those to the west of the Cabinet, because the position of its door shuts out the view of the bonnetting process and several other details from the people seated in that direction, although everything else can be seen thence.

The Brothers and Mr. Fay appeared to me to be extremely anxious to court examination ; and the spectators, nothing loath, contributed a very large number of scrutinizers, among whom I noticed our keen Deputy Commissioner of Police than whom probably there is no man in Bombay less likely to be cheated, Mr. Brunton, Mr. Hussey, and Mr. Laing (of Finlay Scott) ; the latter took an active part in the dark seance and admitted that every thing was fairly conducted (no pun being intended.) The "committee" comprised Mr. Sigg, well known in this city, and a Parsee gentleman whose claim to be a representative man was modestly conveyed in the reply he made to the enquiry, "Are you well known to the audience?", *viz* : "Yes, everybody knows me to be a Parsee," a fact which was admitted with laughter and some acclamation. Both these gentlemen were indefatigable in their scrutiny, and they were largely helped by Europeans and natives from various parts of the house, so that I suspect no similar performance by the Brothers was ever [illegible] subjected to so inquisitorial an examination, to all of which they meekly submitted. It was a sight to remember, as man after man, bothered in his mind as to how on earth the "tricks" were done, and illuminated by an idea that the "secret" lay in the roof of the cabinet, or here, or there, would impulsively start forward, mount the stage with a look of keen intelligence brightening his face and animating his movements, walk boldly to the spot of his suspicion, tap it, shake it, peek into it, and almost smell and taste it ; then shift his point of examination to another spot, and yet another, unwilling to go on yet ashamed to own discomfiture, and finally yield to the inexorable necessity of the case, and dismount from the stage and return to his seat, looking the picture of amused incredulity and defeat.

Ask these persons to what they attribute the phenomena, and to a man they proclaim them to be leger-de-main—mere tricks. Press the question as to the grounds on which they classify them as tricks, and no matter how the reply is worded the essence of it invariably is *that they must be tricks because they cannot be anything else* All of them fail to see that this reply is not founded on anything *known*, but absolutely on the fallacy that they know everything else—that is to say, all mundane and super-mundane phenomena, and these phenomena being neither the one nor the other, therefore they are tricks. An argument which directly assumes the speakers of it to have universal knowledge and to be gods. But they never see it in that light !

It is excusable in a man who has never heard of the existence of super-human manifestations, and who places himself fairly and squarely before these performers, and analyses the philosophy of their performances by themselves, and comparatively with the performances of others, and forms his decision on the track of trickery, but even then I maintain that ignorant though he may be of the super-human, he will yet have a glimmer that this thing cannot be altogether a trick of the Brothers themselves.

For example, one of the conditions with the Davenports is darkness, a condition claimed and received by the photographer to develop his pictures, and by magnetiser to show the odic influence oozing from his superior extremities. This is not a condition of trickery but of natural chemical necessity, without which suitable results will not follow. No one dreams of denying this ; nor indeed does any one refuse to admit that vegetation has inherent vitality because it will not grow where sunlight does not appear, or that there are no quickly, that the very mind which suspects them to slip out their hands from the fastenings and put them in again, feel ashamed to harbour the suspicion when they see the instruments flung out of the cabinet even as the doors are being opened, and the rigidly bound figures of the Brothers are seen fastened precisely as they were only a few minutes before. To continue to think they slipped their fastenings off and on as we do our gloves, is more monstrous than to admit, for a moment, that possibly there is some truth in the suggestion of a super-human agency.

But to men who have heard of the "super-natural," and that there have been stranger things done on earth than have been dreamt of in our philosophies,—who have heard that there is a literature on the subject accessible to them, and facilities of private tests at their hands under the guidance of that literature, for *such men* to continue to talk of trickery which they cannot explain by known facts, or to laugh the spiritualistic theory to scorn, is to betray that they are voluntarily hugging their dogmatic ignorance and that their own conceit has outgrown their good sense.

Let us observe what *scientific* men have seen and recorded of kindred phenomena, and begin with Dr. Crookes, F. R. S., editor of the *Quarterly Journal of Science*, and of the *Chemical News*. At pages 88 and 89 of his pamphlet, issued in 1874, he says :—"The instances in which heavy bodies such as chairs, tables, sofas, &c., have been moved when the medium has not been touching them are very numerous."

* * * * *

"On five separate occasions a heavy dining table rose between a few inches and 1½ feet of the floor under special circumstances which rendered trickery impossible. On another occasion a heavy table rose from the floor in full light while I was holding the medium's hands and feet. On another occasion the table rose from the floor not only when no person was touching it, but under conditions which I prearranged, so as to assure unquestionable proof of the fact."

At page 90 Dr. Crookes' says :—

"There are at least a hundred recorded instances of Mr. Home's rising from the ground in the presence of as many separate persons, and I have heard from the lips of the three witnesses to the most striking occurrences of this kind (the Earl of Dunraven, Lord Lindsay, and Captain C. Wynne) their most minute accounts of what took place. To reject the recorded evidence on this subject is to reject all human testimony whatever ; for no fact in sacred or profane history is supported by a stronger array of proofs."

* * * * *

"A medium walking into my dining room cannot while seated in one part of the room, with a number of persons keenly watching him, by trickery make an accordion play in my own hand when I hold it key downwards, or cause the same accordion to float about the room playing all the time. He cannot introduce machinery which will wave window curtains, or pull up venetian blinds eight feet off, tie a knot in a handkerchief and place it in a far corner of the room, sound notes in a distant piano, cause a card table to float about the room, raise a water bottle and tumbler from the table, make a coral necklace stand on end, cause a fan to move about and fan the company, or set in motion a pendulum when enclosed in a glass case firmly cemented to the wall."

There is much more to the purpose but I must refer people to the book itself. I only want to show what a scientific man has seen *not* in the "jugglers," pantheons, but in his own house, "in the light and with only private friends present besides the medium."

Sergeant Cox cited by Dr. Sexton reports :—"On another occasion, in a different house, with other persons present, whilst he and some friends were looking at the pictures, very loud sounds as of violent blows came from a large loo-table which stood alone in the centre of the room, nobody being near it. We turned to look at the table when untouched it tilted up almost to an angle of 45 degrees and continued in that position for nearly a minute ; then it fell back. Then it repeated the movements on the other side. None of us were standing within 5 feet of it at the time. The room was well lighted with gas. There was no cloth on the table and all beneath it was distinctly visible."

Mr. Alfred Wallace, F. R. G. S., in his book "on miracles and modern Spiritualism" (1875) says at page 134 :—

"While sitting at the large table in our usual manner, I placed the small table about four feet from it, on the side next the medium and my sister. After some time while we were talking we heard a slight sound from the table and looking towards it found it moved slightly at short intervals, and after a little time it moved suddenly up to the table by the side of the medium, as if it had gradually got within the sphere of a strong attractive force. Afterwards, at our request, it was thrown down on the floor without any person touching it, and it then moved about in a strange life-like manner as if seeking some means of getting up again, turning its claws first on one side and then on the other. On another occasion a very large leather arm chair which stood at least 4 or 5 feet from the medium suddenly wheeled to her after a few slight preliminary movements. It is, of course, easy to say that what I relate is impossible. I maintain that it is accurately true, and that no man, whatever be his attainments, has such an exhaustive knowledge of the powers of nature as to justify him in using the word impossible in regard to the facts which I and many others have repeatedly witnessed."

I can go on multiplying instances, but probably enough has been quoted from the writings of men of mark to show that there are many manifestations of physical phenomena which have been performed by *an unseen agency*, and I wish to suggest the idea that as neither the hands of the [illegible] nor those of any other mortal present were operating when the manifestations I have quoted took place, *therefore* the hands of the Davenport Brothers need not have operated in the case of their manifestations. I have at least something to go by and found my theory upon, while the position of "trickery" has no ground whatever, excepting a supposition and a comparison with corresponding feats of Maskelyne and Cook, Herr Döbler, Professor Anderson, and so forth.

As regards these comparisons I will quote from "Spirit-Mediums and Conjurors ;" by Dr. Sexton, M.A., M.D., LL.D., F.A.S. F.Z.S. :—

"I do not hesitate to say that those of Messrs. Maskelyne and Cook (both of whom are present) are very [illegible] certainly above the usual range of feats of that kind, *they* no more resemble Spiritual phenomena, as I will show you presently, than does German silver, the metal from which it borrows part of its name.

* * * * *

"A few weeks ago one of the country newspapers, speaking of my lectures, remarked there was not much to be said against my Spiritualism, but that it was too bad of me to lend my name and position to uphold the *Davenport delusion*. Now, it is just because I feel sure there was no delusion at all in the matter that I take the course I do."

* * *

"I now went into the (Davenports') cabinet and what occurred then I wish you to pay particular attention to, so that you may see how utterly unlike it was to anything that was done by Maskelyne and Cook, in whose cabinet I have also been during a performance. The two cabinets are not at all alike to begin with ; that of the Davenports was made of plain wood, panelled like a door, and simply painted outside and in, whilst that of Maskelyne and Cook is a huge box, somewhat resembling a four-post bedstead, blocked up at the sides, and with doors at the foot. At the back there is a large shelf big enough for a man to sleep in, and the whole of the inside is lined with felt similar to that of which druggets are made, the object of which I shall presently explain."

I cannot run through the whole of the learned Doctor's explanations, but have quoted sufficient to support my position that the "tricks" of the "conjurors," with their elaborate and immoveable apparatus, have only a partial resemblance to the manifestations of the Davenport Brothers, with their portable cabinet which goes in pieces, and which they can shift from house to house to enable them to hold private *seances*. I am however tempted to make another quotation about the Brothers' particular performances from page 98 of Wallace's book before referred to, *viz* :—

"Captain Burton of Mecca and Salt Lake City is not a man to be taken in by a gross deception, yet note what he says about the Davenport Brothers who are supposed to have been so often exposed. In a letter to Dr. Ferguson, and published by him, Captain Burton says that he has seen these manifestations under the most favourable circumstances in private houses, when the spectators were all sceptics, the doors bolted, and the ropes, tape, and musical instruments provided by themselves. He goes on to say "Mr. Fay's coat was removed while he was securely fastened hand and foot, and a lucifer match was struck at the same instant showing us the two gentlemen fast bound, and the [illegible] the air on the way to the other [illegible] the room. Under precisely [illegible] circumstances another gentleman's coat was placed on him." And he concludes thus "I have spent a great part of my life in Oriental lands, and have seen there many magicians. Lately I have been permitted to see and be present at the performances of Messrs Anderson and Tolmaque. The latter showed as they profess clever conjuring, but they do not even attempt what Messrs Davenport and Fay succeed in doing. Finally I have read and listened to every explanation of the Davenport "tricks" hitherto placed before the English public, and believe me if anything would make me take that tremendous leap from 'matter to spirit' it is the utter and complete unreason of the reasons by which the manifestation are explained'

I am under the impression that I have in a rough way made out a case that the manifestations of these Brothers and Professor Fay are open to other explanations than trickery, and to induce people to read up works on Spiritualism. They will do a vast good to people who now, exclaim—*There is no God but Force, and Tyndall is its prophet* ; or *there is no mental phenomena but unconscious cerebration, and Dr. Carpenter is its Prophet.* One word in conclusion to "Logic" in the *Times of India*. It is that where there exists such overwhelming and undoubted proofs of the direct action of an unseen agency, unaided by human hands, no case arises for the application of the analytical or indirect process of logic. For example Dr. Crookes's enclosed a pendulum in a glass case which he cemented [illegible] his own room. At command without the touch of any person, the pendulum vibrated. Now by the analytical process it will be easy to prove that a pendulum moves when it is jerked with a finger, this pendulum moved, therefore it was jerked with a finger. Whereas the fact asserted by Dr. Crookes is that nobody was near to the glass case, and he, and others, give a large number of cases of involuntary physical manifestations when no human beings have actively assisted. The conclusion appears to me to be inevitable, that an unseen agency does operate. What that agency is, and what relation it holds to humanity, are large questions beside the present issue of the Davenport manifestations.

Feb. 11th.

C. Y.

" BERKELEY, September, 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking ' Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied

penter will deliver an address, explaining the object and working of the National Indian Association, at the Durbar Room, Town Hall, at 5-30 P.M. to-day The Hon'ble Mr. J. Gibbs will preside.

A DEFAULTER.—Sulliman Abdool Raymon was on Saturday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and also bound over in the sum of Rs. 50 to keep the peace, for being drunk, disorderly and using abusive and threatening language towards a woman, named Cummer.

ASSAULT.—On Saturday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a Mogul, named Rozab Ally, was fined Rs. 7 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and further to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 50 in his own recognizance to keep the peace, for assaulting a woman, named Futtoo, on the day previous at the Duncan Road.

THE SPECIAL JURY.—The gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned to serve at the present Sessions, will be required to attend at the Court House to-morrow morning (Tuesday) at 5 minutes before ten o'clock. The attendance of gentlemen of the Common Jury is also required at the same time.

THE BAND CONVEYANCE FUND.—The following further subscriptions have been paid to the Band Conveyance Fund :—Vurjeevandas Madhowdas, Esq., Rs. 5, Nurrotumdas Madhowdas, Esq., Rs. 5, and Ramjee Madhowjee, Esq., Rs. 5, and the following gentlemen have promised to subscribe :—Eduljee Nusserwanjee Banatwalla, Esq., Rs. 5, Nusserwanjee Bomanjee Mody, Esq., Rs. 5. The list of native gentlemen being now up to 90, only 10 more subscriptions are needed.

THEFTS.—The following cases of thefts were disposed of on Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper :—Babajee Koondajee, a barber, for stealing a pair of scissors belonging to Mr. Lauder, of the Sailors' Home, was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour in the Common Jail.—An old offender, named Abdool Ally Towarbboy, for stealing a quantity of carpenter's tools belonging to Narrayen Doolub, was sentenced to three months' hard labour in the Common Jail.

LODGE CONCORD'S ANNUAL BALL.—We have again the pleasure of chronicling a very pleasant gathering at Lodge "Concord's" annual ball, which on this occasion took place last Friday evening, and as usual in the Freemasons' Hall, Mazagon. The attendance was not quite so numerous as at some previous balls given by the Lodge ; but the dancing room was well filled, and the indefatigable Master of the Ceremonies, Wor. Bro. W. C. Rowe, whose qualifications for the duties of that post have so often been tested, had an arduous task inasmuch as the proceedings—with an interval for a well served supper—lasted to an advanced hour. Every attention was paid to the guests by the Master of the Lodge, Wor. Bro. G. R. Henderson, assisted by Wor. Bro. B. Robinson (Honorary Secretary), Brothers J Luke, O. Tomlinson and other brethren, and all present agreed in the opinion that the entertainment was as successful as of old.

MR. A. F. SOUNDY *versus* MR. C. S. NAZIR.—On Friday last, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Mr. C. S. Nazir, the lessee of the Grant Road Theatre, appeared to answer a complaint preferred against him by Mr. A. F. Soundy, for attempting to levy a distress contrary to the provisions of Act No. 1 of 1875. Mr. Turner appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. P. M. Mehta for the defence. The charge appears to have arisen from a pianoforte being let out on hire to a Mr. King, agent and manager of the Hibernean Company in the month of November last, which company was then performing at the Grant Road Theatre, having leased the place for a week from the defendant, Mr. Cooverjee Sorabjee Nazir. At the expiration of the week the company left Bombay, and Mr. Soundy sent for his piano, but Mr. Nazir refused to return it claiming a lien upon it for rent. An action was brought by Mr. Soundy against Mr. Nazir for the value of the piano. The case was heard before the Acting Fourth Judge, and a verdict passed in favour of Mr. Soundy ; and his Honour then expressed an opinion that the defendant had attempted to levy a distress otherwise than under the provisions of Act 1 of 1875. The Magistate, after hearing both sides of the case, and Mr. Turner stating that Mr. Soundy did not wish to press the charge, the case was dismissed.

THE "ELPHINSTONE THEATRE."—To the three theatres already in use in Bombay, a fourth one was added on Saturday night last under the name of the Elphinstone Theatre, which has been built by Mr. Cooverjee Sorabjee Nazir, specially for the Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club. This company was organized by Mr. Nazir fourteen years ago ; and that its performances have been of a respectable and superior character might be argued from the fact that they have been patronized by every person of note in the Presidency and elsewhere, from His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse down to petty chiefs and princes in Kattiawar and other places. The Elphinstone Theatre is, like the others, situated in Falkland Road, and presents an exterior view of considerable pretensions. To the dress circle is attached a spacious veranda which even a voluptuary, when tired of the garish light within, might delight to lounge in. The dress circle, which is very commodious, is carpetted throughout ; and the accommodation in the other classes is unexceptionable. Private boxes and snug little rooms with curtains have been provided for zenana ladies, one of which was, on Saturday night, occupied by Lady Madhowrao, wife of Sir T. Madhowrao and her relations, who are at present sojourning in Bombay on their way to Madras. New scenic effects and properties have been provided apparently regardless of cost. The proscenium is in itself a work of art worthy of commendation, and the drop scene, which pourtrays a lovely sight at an Italian port, is a gem of its kind which sets forth to advantage all the beauties of the former. The pieces selected for the opening night were the Lonely Man of the Ocean, and a farce, which was a clever caricature of the manners, customs, and domestic life of the Banias. The audience was large and very encouraging.

THE PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.—At a sitting on Friday and Saturday last of this Court, presided over by the Honorable Mr. Justice Melvill and eleven delegates, the suit of Ruttonjee Maneckjee Bhesanee *vs.* Dosibae and Merwanjee Eduljee Bhatana was heard and [illegible] of. It was filed for a dissolution of marriage on the ground of [illegible] adultery with the co-respondent. It appears that the parties in this suit belong to the humbler classes of the Parsee community, the plaintiff being a cook and the co-respondent a toddy-seller. The complainant and respondent were married in Bombay in 1858, and lived together as husband and wife, and had a son born of them, who is now about nine years old. About eight years ago, the respondent went to her native country near Surat, and lived with her husband's mother for three years. On her return to Bombay, she did not live with her husband, but resided with her sister Roopabae, who was the wife of the co-respondent. On the death of Roopabae, the defendant continued to live with the co-respondent in Khetwady, for nearly five years, and about a year ago, she gave birth to a female child. While *enciente* she removed from Khetwady, (her former residence) to a house in Girgaum Back Road, where she was delivered of a child, and where she still lives with the co-respondent.

This was the plaintiff's version of the story. The defence, however, was that the defendant, Dosibae, admitted that she had committed adultery, not with the co-respondent, but with one Ardaseer Musroo, who died a few months ago, and who was in the habit of taking her to Parell for illicit purposes. She denied that she had any undue impropriety with Merwanjee, who was her brother-in-law, and who lived with her mother. The evidence of the co-respondent was to the effect that after Dosibae returned from her native village near Surat, she only stayed with him for two days, while the rest of the members of his family, who were numerous, were in the same house ; and after she left it, he had no access to her. Evidence to this effect was adduced, whereupon a fresh issue was framed, namely, whether the defendant Dosibae had committed adultery with a person or persons unknown to the plaintiff. The learned Judge summed up, and the delegates were unanimous in their verdict, namely, that the complainant was entitled to a divorce from his wife on the ground of adultery with a person or persons unknown to him. A decree *nisi* was accordingly entered ; costs of the co-defendant to be paid by the plaintiff.

Mr. Jehangeer Merwanjee appeared for the complainant.

Mr. Sorabjee Bajunjee for the co-respondent.

THE ACTING JUDGE.—W. H. Newnham, Esq., the Acting Judge and Session Judge and Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan, is expected to arrive in Poona from Ahmedabad on Sunday next, and will assume charge of office on the following day.—*Poona Observer*" Feb. 12.

BARON DE H. LARPENT.—Baron De H. Larpent, the Judge and Session Judge of Poona and Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan, proceeds to Bombay on Monday next, to avail himself of the leave of absence granted to him, and from thence he proceeds to England on eight months' furlough.—*Id.*

THE LANOWLIE DEFAMATION CASE.—Baron De H. Larpent the Session Judge, was engaged on Thursday and Friday in investigating the Lanowlie Defamation Case. Messrs. Leith, barrister-at-law and Venketrow Ramchunder, the Government pleader, appeared for the prosecution. Messrs. Branson, barrister-at-law and Kassinath Parushram Gadgil, appeared for the defence. The assessors gave a verdict of guilty. His Honour did not concur with the assessors, and acquitted the defendant, Mr. Roberts, for want of corroborative evidence on the part of the prosecution. The case was committed by Dr. A. G. Fraser, the Railway Magistrate, and charged under Section 500 of the Indian Penal Code.

JUST IN TIME.—On Saturday morning a native merchant, living in the town opposite a musjid, close to Set Naomull's residence, was nearly robbed of gold and silver bars, which had been received by him from Bombay as a consignment by the steamer which arrived the day before. The value of the articles is estimated at Rs. 6,000, besides Rs. 2,000 in cash were attempted to be taken away. It would appear that the cook employed by the merchant, in collusion with another man, opened the room in which the valuables were deposited, and removed them to as far as the door of an inner room adjoining. A guest of the merchant happening just in the nick of time to come down stairs, found there was no light in the lower rooms, a circumstance which excited his suspicions ; on touching the door of the room in which the property lay he discovered it to be open ; the merchant's attention was called to this, and on bringing a light with him his eyes alighted on sundry boxes and bags which contained the gold, silver, and cash. The cook on being questioned said that he

Admission.—One Rupee ; children eight annas.

LEWIS'S COMPANY AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE Lewis's Dramatic Company had their instalment of a well-deserved success attending the present series of performances at the Grant Road Theatre on Saturday night, when they produced Mr. Planche's burlesque "The Island of Jewels" before a full house. The principal character of *Gilt gingerbread the Great* was taken by Mr. Henry Aveling, who performed his part to perfection, and who was well supported by the other members of the company. The audience appeared delighted with the performance and expressed their satisfaction repeatedly in a sufficiently demonstrative manner. "The Island of Jewels" was preceded by a comedietta entitled "Tom Nobody's Secret," which was produced for the first time in Bombay.

THE STAR THEATRICAL COMPANY.

IT does not require any very deep exercise of speculative philosophy to discover the cause of the "dulness" of Bombay, about which so much has been said and written of late. The reason is plainly to be found in the lethargic senses of the people, and does not really arise from any want of entertainment or means of amusement. They are continually lamenting to themselves and to each other the "dulness" of the place, and yet when a most excellent opportunity is offered them of obtaining rational and pleasant recreation and amusement they refuse to avail themselves of it. The Lewis's Company, for instance, have been giving capital performances at the Grant Road Theatre night after night all through last week, before little better than "a beggarly array of empty benches," and the same fate appears to be in store for the Star Company who made their first appearance at the Victoria Theatre on Saturday. The entertainment offered by this company is of a varied character, and full of attractions, and yet they "opened" to a house of not more than twenty or thirty people. Certainly the place of performance is not a very eligible one ; and the company were unfortunate in not being able to obtain a better, but the Grant Road Theatre was already occupied at the time of their arrival. The programme on Saturday night consisted of an amusing farce entitled "A Capital Match," and the burlesque of "The Maid and the Magpie," in the course of which were introduced several songs and dances. The whole company act well together, and several of the ladies are excellent dancers, while Miss Minnie Williams and Miss Marian Ford have good voices and sing some capital songs.

THE DAVENPORT BROTHERS.

THE interest in the performances of the Davenport Brothers continues, but it has somewhat abated since the first seance at the Town Hall. On Friday night, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, an amusing incident occurred owing to some astute Parsee having brought with him a very nice clean Parsee's coat, wrapped up as the dhobie had returned it to the owner, and which was presented at the time of the coat performance for Mr. Fay to put on after he had got rid of his own in the usual way. The Parsee evidently thought he had extinguished Mr. Fay and the Davenport Brothers as well by this unexpected request to put on a Parsee's coat. The long sleeves were torn to the ordinary length of a coat sleeve, the white coat was placed on the table, the lights were extinguished, and when re-lighted Mr. Fay was wearing the Parsee's coat, and, moreover, he was acually sitting on the tail of it, as could plainly be seen. Immense applause and excitement succeeded this proceeding. The coat was so tight on Mr. Fay's arms that considerable effort was needful to get it off. Our correspondent "C. Y." has again written to us on these performances, and, we believe, that many people feel a good deal of interest in the attempts to solve the mystery, but without effect. We could imagine that the sounds as if the instruments were being played were produced by vintriloquism, but how musical instruments and handbells are kept in motion without hands is inexplicable, and as they will only act in this way in the dark, cat's eyes are requisite to see how the thing is done.

THE S. S. EUROPA.

THE following is a copy of a testimonial presented to Captain Mackay, of the Anchor Line s. s. Europa, by his passengers. This steamer arrived on Saturday morning from Liverpool.

The passengers per s.s. Europa of the Anchor Line at the termination of a pleasant and prosperous voyage from Liverpool to Bombay, desire to place on record their appreciation of all arrangements made for their comfort, and to tender to [illegible] Mackay, the commander, their warmest thanks [illegible] his anxious care for their safety, as also for the [illegible] ying courtesy, kindness and thoughtfulness [illegible] d by him towards those entrusted to his charge.

The passengers also beg [illegible] vey to the other officers of the Europa their gr[illegible] acknowledgments for their kind and obliging [illegible] anour on all occasions. The following is the list of passenger :—

Mr. and Mrs. H. Fra[illegible] Miss Martha Isabella Fraser, Mr. Nicol, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Kortland, Miss Alice Louisa Kortland, Captain and Mrs. L. Owen, Miss Florence Owen, Mr. Bushby Owen, Captain Campbell, Mr. J. T. Pearson, Mr. G. T. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. G. Petman, Mr. Paterson, Miss Drakeford, Rev. Mr. W. Wingate, Mr. Yull, Mr. Thomas, Mrs. Cassidy, Mr. J. H. Lover, Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. E. Alexander, and three Misses Alexander, Miss Mary Grant, Mr. W. V. Rosslett, Mrs. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Gallen, Mr. W. D. Campbell, Mr. H. B. Murphy, Mr. H. Barker, Mr. J. W. Gough, Miss M. A. Cory, Mr. Sham, Mr. A. Brandan, M. J. Freeman, and Mr. Beilby Hodgson.

THE FLOWER SHOW.

WE are request[illegible] to intim[illegible] that the following gentlemen, who [illegible] have subscribed towards the Flower Show, will have the goodness to send their subscriptions to the "Bank of Bombay" :—

Sir Cowasjee Jehangheer, Kt., C.S.I., Rs. 250 ; Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., Rs. 100 ; Sir Mungaldass Nuthoobhoy, Kt., C.S.I., Rs. 100; Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., C.S.I., Rs. 100 ; Hon'ble Mr. Justice Melvill, Rs. 50 ; Hon'ble M. Ali Rogay Rs. 50 Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengali, Esq., Rs. 50 ; The Hon'ble Donald Graham, Rs. 25 ; G. A. Kittredge, Esq., Rs. 25 ; Cumroodeen Tyabjee, Esq., Rs. 25 ; Cummoo Suliman, Esq., Rs. 25 ; Hajee Esmail H. Habeeb, Esq., Rs. 25 ; Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Haridass, Rs. 30 ; Byramjee Nusserwanjee Sarvai, Esq., Rs. 50 ; Dr. W. G. Hunter, Rs. 25 ; Dr. H. Cook, Rs. 35 ; Hon'ble Mr. Justice Green, Rs. 25 ; Morarjee Goculdas, Esq., Rs. 25 ; Dr. W. Thom' Rs. 25 ; W. G. Pedder, Esq., Rs. 25 ; W. Loudon, Esq., Rs. 10 ; Lestock Reid, Esq., Rs. 10 ; F. Forbes Adam, Esq., Rs. 10 ; Dr. Succaram Arjoon, Rs. 20 ; Dr. Anna Moreshwur, Rs. 10 ; Dr. Gopal Shivram, Rs. 10 ; Dr. A. S. de Carvalho, Rs. 10 ; Dr. J. C. Lisboa, Rs. 8 ; Dr. Anunta Chundroba, Rs. 5 ; Dr. Temuljee Bhicajee Nariman, Rs. 5 ; Dr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee, Rs. 5 ; Dr. Shantaram Withul, Rs. 10 ; Dr. Bhicajee Amroot, Rs. 5 ; F. Blackmore, Esq., Rs. 9 ; Dr. Johnstone, Rs. 15 ; Dwarkadass Vussonjee, Esq., Rs. 10 ; J. M. Slater, Esq., Rs. 5 ; and Dr. J. Nadirsha, Rs. 5 ;

The public will doubtless be glad to know that His Excellency the Governor has not only consented to be the Patron of the Flower Show, but has also kindly expressed his intention of becoming an exhibitor.

JOSEPH ANDERSON,
SUCCARAM ARJOON,
Joint Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

A BRUTAL MURDER AT DHARWAR.

AT the High Court, Appellate Side, on Thursday last before the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill and the Hon Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, the case—the Queen *vs.* Tipa *bin* Malapa for murder—was disposed of.

This was a case in which the accused Tipa was tried and convicted at a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Dharwar on the 11th January last, before E. Cordeaux, Esq., Acting Session Judge [illegible] cember 1875, at Jummoor, talooka Kuighatghi, in the sessions division of Dharwar, committed murder by causing the death of one Yella bin Bhurmapa, and was sentenced to death, which sentence is subject to the confirmation of the High Court.

The circumstances of this case are briefly these :—It appears the accused and the murdered man Yella were brothers-in-law, each having married one of two sisters. The accused Tipa suspected that Yella was on terms of improper intimacy with his wife, consequently on the morning of the day in question Tipa on returning home from his field found that Yella had gone into the cook-room. On seeing Tipa he came out as if confused, when Tipa became enraged and struck Yella several blows with a heavy stick called a "*moosul*," and then holding his head inflicted two severe cuts across the throat, from the effects of which the man expired in the same afternoon. Tipa soon after the occurrence was arrested. The prisoner pleaded not guilty before the Sessions Court, although before the Magistrate he made a confession of his guilt.

Their Lordships upon carefully reviewing the proceedings of the lower Court, confirmed the sentence of death passed on Tipa *bin* Malpa.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

THE following notice of this book appeared in the *Scotsman* of January 7 :—

Maclean's Guide to Bombay is worthy of the city which boasts that it stands second in population in the British empire. Written for the most part by the accomplished Indian journalist whose name it bears, it displays at once a fulness of knowledge which stamps it with authority, and a literary finish which makes it exceedingly readable. The historical part is especially valuable, and has more than a local interest. During the last dozen years the commercial capital of India," as Bombay is rightly called, has made enormous strides. Its progress has not been so much impeded as might be supposed by the terrible financial catastrophe of 1865. The construction of a grand series of public buildings "unrivalled in any city in Asia," has gone on since then without interruption and is now on the eve of completion. Prominent amongst these improvements is a Sailors' Home, raised in commemoration of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit, at the expense of the predecessor of the recently-deposed Gaekwar. The same Prince of Baroda gave Bombay a superb statue of the Queen, of which the inhabitants are justly proud. In municipal improve-

TO SIR LOUIS MALLET, C.B.

SIR,—We, the members of the Bombay Millowners' Association, desire, on the eve of your hurried departure from India, to express our sincere regret that impaired health has compelled you to shorten your career of usefulness in this country. We further desire to express our earnest hope that your health will, with change of climate, soon be restored, and to address you on several important questions which affect our interests, and with respect to which a great deal of misapprehension appears to exist in England.

We were glad to learn that, on the occasion of your first visit to Bombay, you availed yourself of the opportunity to personally inspect several of the Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, and, although no intimation of your intended visit of inspection was given to the owners of the mills, and consequently no preparations were made by them for your reception or to show the mills in any other than their ordinary working state, we have no doubt that you were convinced that the representations made by interested persons, or mistaken philanthropists, in England, of the condition and system of work in Indian Factories, had been grossly exaggerated, and that the substantial buildings, the excellent arrangement and ventilation of those buildings, and the healthy and contented appearance of the operatives—men, women, and children,—presented a striking and agreeable contrast to what, in those respects, you have seen in English mills.

It is, however, doubtless within your knowledge that a Factory Act for India was recently contemplated. Now, the condition of the labouring classes, the nature of the climate, and the habits or customs of the people of India, are alike opposed to, or render unnecessary, the introduction of any such Acts into this country. In India, an agricultural country whose industries are limited, there is, with extreme poverty, a numerous labouring population, by whom employment in the cotton manufactories is eagerly coveted as a favorite pursuit. It is regarded as an advancement in their condition, and a relief from the uncertain, ill-paid, and much more laborious occupation of brick-laying, pounding mortar, grinding grain, or the like, which the labouring classes—men, women, and children,—in the absence of other employment offering in this country, are obliged to resort to. In these occupations, a working man, with incessant toil from sunrise to sunset, earns 4 annas, a wom[illegible] annas, and a child 1 to 1½ annas per diem. While, [illegible] who form what may be termed the lower class, such as clerks, have now [illegible] ing a living, the condition of the [illegible] ed in mills has greatly improved. We [illegible] us instances of such improvement ; oper[illegible], as bricklayers, earned Rs. 6 or Rs. 7 [illegible] borious and uncertain work, now find c[illegible] and better paid employment for themselve[illegible] families, and are enabled to live in comparativ[illegible] and comfort. Nor is the work—for which, mo[illegible] t should be remembered, the people of this country [illegible] ve a natural aptitude—excessive. Women, as a rule, commence work an hour later, and leave off an hour and a half earlier, than other operatives ; whilst it is in evidence that children, who are generally above the age of eight years, work four or five hours a day only, and that their work, even during those hours, is light.

We cannot for a moment believe that any such absurdity as compulsory education for Factory children in India was ever entertained when the recent Factory Act was contemplated. The notion, if such there was, had doubtless been propagated by well-meaning but ignorant people, wholly unacquainted with the limited progress of education even among the higher orders of society in India, and with the social conditions and usages of its labouring classes. For information as to the state of education in India, we beg to refer you to paragraphs [illegible], pages 194 to 202, of the General Report, and Tables of the Population, &c., enumerated in the Bombay Presidency on the 21st February 1872, and published by the Government of Bombay in 1875. From para. 427 of that Report we extract the following table :—

Indian Provinces.	Percentage of those able to read and write on the Total Population.			Number of Persons among whom there is one able to read or write.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
Bombay	5·07	9·37	0·34	19·72
Madras..........	4·97	9·41	0·16	20·08
North-West Provinces	1·73	3·24	0·094	57·81
Central Provinces......	1·49	2·83	0·10	67·06

And further details are given in the following paragraphs quoted from the same Report :—

"428. The state of education varies in the different divisions, and Guzerat heads the list with 7·63 per cent., then comes the Konkan with 6·61, but much of this rate is probably due to Bombay City being included. The percentage for the Deccan is 4·07, and for Sind 3·88."

"429. As regards education amongst *males*, the divisions show in the same order. In Guzerat their percentage is 13·11, in the Konkan it is 11·65, in the Deccan 7·86, and 6·80 in Sind."

"430. The state of education among *females* is far from satisfactory. The numbers are too small everywhere to show percentages, so the proportions are given per thousand. The Konkan has now the first place with 10·23 per 1,000, but if Bombay City be excluded, it is only 1 per 1,000. In Guzerat it is 3·57, the Presidency average being 3·40 per 1,000 ; for Sind it is 2·59 per 1,000, and in the Deccan it is 0·84, or 8 per 10,000."

Were education as general in India as it is in England we would be the first to welcome the introduction of any measure calculated to improve the *status* of the mill operative ; but we have no hesitation in saying that such a measure as compulsory education for Factory children would, in the present state of education in India, be ill-timed and inoperative, that it is not desired and would not be appreciated by the parents of the children or the children themselves, that education does not exist among the labouring classes of India, that the measure could not be extended to other pursuits in which the labouring classes of this country and their children are employed, and that it would be an uncalled-for restriction on the Indian millowner, who, when able-bodied labour is so abundant in the country, would not subject himself to the surveillance of Government officers.

Mr. John Robertson, a cotton spinner of Glasgow, who had been deputed by English manufacturers to visit Bombay and examine the Bombay mills, issued his report in May last. His investigations were conducted with so much secrecy, that, until a few weeks ago, when it became known that he had issued a report, the object of his mission to India had never been suspected. His report, on the whole, pretty fairly describes the system of working, and the condition of the mills, but it contains several inaccuracies which it is desirable to correct. "The hours of working are," he says, "from a little before 6 in the morning until a little after 6 in the evening varying slightly according to the season, with a stoppage of half an hour at noon." Now, the statement of the working-hours as here put is calculated to convey an erroneous impression. Only in the months of April and May—the longest days of the year in Western India—can it be said that the hours of working are from a little before 6 in the morning until a little after 6 in the evening. No Bombay mill works except in day-light, and [illegible] the greater portion of the year, there is not day-[illegible] ient for working 12 hours. In the winter light s[illegible] very frequently during the prevalence of the months, and [illegible] on, day-light sets in a little before South-West Mo[illegible] between 5 and 6 P.M., which, 7 A.M. and ce[illegible] ths in the year, are the therefore, for about six mo[illegible]. The longest hours of working-hours in an Indian mi[illegible] May : they are the work are in the months of April an[illegible] nder no circumstances, as stated by Mr. Robertson, and [illegible] other question stances are these hours exceeded. Yet on [illegible] On a recent is so much ignorance displayed in England [illegible] of Commons occasion, a statement was made in the House [illegible] Bombay —and that, too, without contradiction, that t[illegible] son mills worked 16 hours a day. There is [illegible] in Bombay in which we have 16 hours of day-light ; in the greater portion of the year there is not, as we have already said, day-light sufficient for working 12 hours. Mr. Robertson then proceeds :—"Women commence work at 7 and leave off at 5. Females are found to be irregular and troublesome, and are only employed as reelers or winders. Two are almost invariably appointed to a 40 hank reel, reeling No. 20s or so." Now, the working-hours for women, as here given, are only applicable to the months of April and May ; in other months, their hours vary with the season, being generally 2 to 2½ hours shorter than the ordinary working-hours of the mill. There is, moreover, no work in a mill of a lighter character, or better suited for females, than reeling or winding ; and it should be remembered that where this work is done the temperature is not much greater inside than it is outside an Indian Factory. The condition of these operatives in India contrasts, as you have no doubt observed, most favorably with that of female operatives in English mills, and it is infinitely superior to that of the females of the labouring classes in this country outside the mills, either as regards the hours of work, the nature of it, or the rate of pay. Mr. Robertson, however, has fallen into a serious error in stating that "it is a common practice with the workers, many of whom come from distant country districts, to return home for a month or two, at intervals, either to recruit their failing health, which is severely tried by the long hours and light food, or to spend their earnings amongst their friends." This error is doubtless attributable to his imperfect knowledge of the habits and usages of the people ; but it is important that it should be corrected. The workers, as a rule, return for a month or two, at intervals, to their respective homes for no such purposes as those alleged by him, but in accordance with a custom which is all but universal among the labouring classes who come from the districts, namely, to assist in the cultivation of the piece of land which belongs, in some form or another, to almost every family.

Notwithstanding, however, the beneficent operation of the present system of the Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills in the interests of the operatives, who in nearly every instance, old and young, skilled and unskilled, are paid by a piece rate, that is to say, according to the amount of the production, a Commission was appointed by the Government of Bombay, in March 1875, to enquire into the condition of the operatives in the Bombay Factories, and the necessity or otherwise for passing a Factory Act. By a majority of five members against two, the Commission considered that legislation in any shape was unnecessary. No action appears yet to have been taken by the Government of Bombay on the report of the Commissioners, the evidence recorded in which pointed clearly to the conclusion that no such enactment was requisite. We believe that legislative interference would be most injurious, not only to the owners of the mills, but to the operatives themselves. The English Acts, commencing with Lord Althorpe's Act, 3 and 4 Guliel. IV., cap 103, were, under a very different system of working, and in an inclement and rigorous climate, forced upon the Government by considerations of humanity for hardships and suffering which had a real existence, and by the state of public feeling which the operatives themselves excited. On every subsequent occasion when a new Factory Bill was submitted to Parliament, the operatives themselves were the chief promoters of the measure. When the Factory Act Extension Bill, 30 and 31 Victoria, cap. 103 was being considered in Committee of the House of Commons, Mr Fawcett (Hansard, vol. 189, page 481,) made the following remarks :—"With respect to the working-classes, his own experience among them had been that the working-men were glad to welcome this kind of legislation. Certain it was that no public protest of the slightest consequence against it had ever come from them, and there was no subject upon which he had ever addressed a meeting of working men that excited more enthusiasm." But no complaints, either with respect to the hours of labour or harsh treatment, have ever been made by the operatives in Indian mills, employment in which, on the contrary, is eagerly sought as the certain means of greatly improving their condition. To the work itself they take most kindly ; too long hours, such as working before sunrise or after sunset, have never been permitted ; and the character of the work is light, particularly so when compared with the toil which the labouring classes outside the mills have to undergo. They are among the most contented and happy of Her Majesty's Indian subjects, and there is no other class in which disorderly conduct or crime is less frequent. We believe that legislation imposing restrictions upon their labour

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[illegible] hope that should any such [illegible] contemplated, you will use your power [illegible] it.

se on which we desire to address you, is on piece-goods and yarns imported into ernment of India has again and again pro ese duties are imposed for revenue pur at the revenue derived from them—last ed to £900,000—could only be replaced direct taxation. The whole subject is ely by the Government in its Resolu ted 12th August 1875, reviewing the Re Committee, and by Lord Northbrook in position—in the Legislative Council of of the same month, when the Indian was passed—of the financial situation d the policy of the Government,—an ex would commend to the consideration o en who have the true interests of the eart. In considering new sources of ese there is in India but little from ok is satisfied that a change financial t taxation would not, even in," he says, desirable. "By the imposit taxation ise duty on tobacco, or of made to levy rrangements that could opinion, have to e of India would, in by the reduced cost than they would ga by the abolition of hich would be aff " no hesitation in as es." Again, he of giving up our customs political part of , and of imposing fresh taxes would great. Whatever may be the stoms duties, they possess the advantages cted easily and paid without pressure. ges are of peculiar importance in new taxes are particularly liable to r discontent. To substitute direct taxes duties for the customs duties which ed upon foreign goods, seems to me which would be contrary to the in people of India, and which no states owledge of India and a sense of responsi found to propose." The Indian Tariff embodied this policy, conceding at the tant remissions and reductions of taxation, generally has been relieved and agricul stimulated, has been universally accepted asure calculated in an eminent degree to rests of the people. The Bengal and Bom f Commerce, who, previously to the pass dvocated the repeal of the duty on import nd yarns, have both expressed their general d we believe that, with the single excep duty on imported raw cotton, to which we ntly, no measure affecting the commerce of iven so much general satisfaction th

ing, however, the gen riff Act, 1875, has f agitation has re the abolition of ods and yarns; a been held, at at, these duties are itish manufacturer an con 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32, o ution of of India aforesaid, de state of in piece-goods and yarn during the last otal value of the trade in the year 1874-75 ,387,270, being an increase of £1,600,000 the previous year, and, with extending nication, it is reasonable to assume that o on increasing. Now, of all this trade to £900,000, yielding a duty of about osed to competition from Indian manufac e remainder, amounting to upwards of 18 , is a complete monopoly in the hands of r manufacturers. It is, therefore, quite n to desire the repeal of these duties. All rate, as regards prices, in favor of the ainst the consumer; and, except in the of the trade involved in this case, and the he English manufacturers among them very reason to suppose that, if the trade were tion, the manufacturers, and not the Indian ld be the persons immediately and princi We say that, although the tendency would es, yet, as the monopoly is subject to no on than that of the English manufacturers ves, the Indian consumer would not for he full benefit of the abolition of the duties the Indian consumer, we believe that he is o leave the protection of his interests in the Government of India, who, as the English will probably themselves admit, is the most e of his condition, and of the circumstances But we desire here to protest against the nt given by Her Majesty's Secretary of State ll this agitation, which would take the policy of the country out of the hands of the Go dia, and mould it, regardless of every other o as to suit the interests of Manchester

the state of the revenues of India had overnment to give up so large an amount of ,000 or £900,000, there are other items of nlarly the salt duty, and the export by land,—which, in regard to the ts of the people of India, demand prior We believe that the most enthusiastic readily admit that taxes on the food and on necessaries of life are, if duties doned, entitled to consideration before other articles. The salt duty yields s sterling. Salt is a necessary of life, ore than in any other country—it enters food of the entire mass of the people. It knowledged that a population which con fish almost entirely, requires much more than one which lives on wheat and flesh. , a powerful agent in sanitation, and a holera, leprosy, and other fearful diseases valent in the country. Yet on this icle—a necessary of life in the f the term, and a preventive of disease— Rs. 1-13-0 per maund of 82 2-7th lbs. is mbay Presidency. By the Indian Tariff Act, ed into Bengal is subject to a customs duty Indian maund of 82 2-7th lbs. and to a Rs. 1-13-0 when imported into any other ndia; and, under Section 5 of the Inland VIII. of 1875, salt imported into the inces, the Punjab, Oude, and the Central bject to a duty of Rs. 3 per maund of , although the excise duty levied on salt Bombay is much lower than the import ngal, and than the duty levied above the line, a system of organized smuggling on e exists in this Presidency, which in x is too high, and is pressing heavily classes of the people. For the last 30 n an axiom with English statesmen —whether on articles the consump which it was the object of a Govern nt, in the interests of the people, to increase or minish—should be so high as to tempt and encourage uggling; and it will no doubt be in your recollection at the first consideration which arose, when the several gmentations of the Irish spirit duty were proposed in rliament, was whether the duty would give rise to the y real evil to be apprehended, namely, an increase in cit distillation. Among the duties on the numerous arti s dealt with by Sir Robert Peel, in the memorable state nt which he laid before the House of Commons on the h January 1846, was the duty on silks, and, in the rse of his remarks upon that high duty, he ex nded the views of the Government on the evil smuggling which it had provoked. "There are m ses," he said, "in Paris and on the coast w guarantee the delivery of (silk) goods in London one-half the duty. The high duty is, therefore, a ar loss, and encouragement to smuggling; and it is also elusion, on the part of the labouring classes employed he silk manufacture, to suppose that they enjoy a tection of which they are in reality robbed by the ggler and dishonest consumer. I conceive, by a reduc n of the amount of the duty levied on silks, we are not rfering with any domestic interests; but we shall dimi h the profits of the smuggler, and encourage lawful and ocent traffic, instead of one that is immoral and degrad ." Again, Mr. Gladstone, in considering the spirit duty, is Budget speech delivered on the 16th April 1863, made following statement:—"Whatever degree of uncer ty may still hang about the question of fiscal result, material point, after all, has always in the view of the vernment, and I believe in the view of Parliament, been —not whether we have failed to receive the whole unt we had anticipated, but whether the failure is due illicit distillation, or is to be ascribed to other causes. s is, I think, the only question which ought to exercise actical influence upon the judgment of the House. h regard to commodities in general that are consumed he public, and that are also taxed for the Exchequer, Legislature proceeds upon the principle that the sum oney, which may be required for the purposes of the e, should be levied from an area of consumption tended as possible. I am not aware that we have ever ted this principle as one applicable to taxation upon t spirits. I think the principle of legislation, with ct to spirits, has rather been, that we should raise uch money as we can obtain, but from an area of umption as small as we can make it; and the only ing consideration has been that we ought not to late illicit distillation." In spite, however, of these iples of fiscal legislation adopted thirty years ago in and, and the care with which English statesmen have since regulated rates of duty, so as to offer little encouragement to illicit traffic in any article, an sive system of smuggling, which has had no parallel ent years in England, exist in India, in the article t, a necessary ingredient in the food of all classes people. Mr. W. G. Pedder, of the Bombay Civil ce—an officer distinguished alike for great energy ability—was deputed by the Government to enquire the internal management of the Salt Depart in the Soutern and Presidency Divisions of Bombay Presidkncy. In Clause 4 of Section 109 s Report No. [illegible] of 30 July 1875, he hat the average cost to the consumer of salt in this ncy is under ¾d. per lb.; while Mr. Hume (then ssioner of Inland Customs) estimated that, out of lation in the Bengal Presidency of 98½ millions 00 only get salt at less than ¾d. per lb., and 26½ s pay more than 1½d. per lb. Yet, notwithstanding ater cheapness of the article in this Presidency, Mr. estimates the aggregate quantity of salt smuggled Bombay Presidency only to be about 803,497 Indian of 82 2-7th lbs. the excise on which would be 6,337. We are desirous that no doubt should exist e accuracy of this important statement, and will e give Mr. Pedder's conclusions (Section 110 of port) in his own language:—"On the whole, e, I think we shall be safe in coming to the on that the licit consumption of the Bombay Pre averages 10 14-16th lbs per head (I am pretty sure more than this), the actual consumption averages e average of smuggled sault being thus 3 2-16th lbs. d. This on a population of 16,439,569, gives maunds 628,413, which, with a duty of Rs. 1-13-0, to a loss of revenue of Rs. 11,38,998. The same onate rate of smuggling may be presumed to exist r exports to Malwa, the Nizam's Dominions, and As these exports amount in the aggregate to maunds 609,291, the quantity smuggled will be In unds 175,084, and the loss of revenue Rs. 3,17,339. to Berar and the Central Provinces, or exports by ot affect the question. The aggregate quantity of ggled I thus estimate to be about Indian maunds the excise on which is Rs. 14,56,337." We have mation as to the extent to which smuggling is n in other parts of India, where the cost to the is much greater than it is in Bombay. But the which smuggling is carried on in Bombay alone, at, even in this Presidency, the duty is much too d there can be no question that a reduction of the f it, not only in this Presidency, but elsewhere in uld, whilst benefitting the poorest classes of the reatly diminish the inducement to smuggling.

g now to the export duty on sugar levied by the stoms line, we learn, from Mr. Pedder's Report mbay Government, No. 125, dated 22nd August this duty amounts to no less than 9 per cent. n. From the Report on the Administration Inland Customs Department for the year being the latest Report received in Bombay that the quantity of sugar which crossed hat year, and was taxed, amounted to 2,493,014 unds of 82 2-7th lbs., yielding a revenue of some out 20 lakhs, or £200,000. In Section 1 of the stoms Act No VIII. of 1875, above referred to, n which the duty is leviable, includes also sac roduce, sweetmeats, and all other articles of r forms a principal ingredient. Now, the sugar ch this inland duty is levied is produced in the ed of the coarser kind, and is a necessary of life ge proportion, particularly the poorer classes, le of India. It was on this ground that the [illegible] Chamber of Commerce [illegible] who, at the time, had an [illegible] day) recommended [illegible] Tariff Committee [illegible] in their report [illegible] of sugar imported from the [illegible] duty, even on the [illegible] abolished. In the concluding paragraph of Clause 34 aforesaid, special reference is made to the inland duty on sugar, as a duty which, if any portion of the revenues of India could be spared, demanded prior consideration to the duties on imported piece-goods and yarns. We, too, believe that the abolition of this inland duty on sugar, and a reduction throughout India of the salt duty, demand such consideration; and we say that none but persons wholly ignorant of the condition of the people of India, of the few sources of taxation in it, and of the poor state of the country generally, could have put forward such a request, that a duty, yielding £900,000, admittedly light in its incidence, and levied on articles in nineteen-twentieths of the trade of which they have a complete monopoly, should be repealed, when duties are levied on the primary necessaries of life, pressing heavily on the poorer classes, and encouraging, to an extent wholly unknown in Europe, the immoral and degrading system of smuggling.

The request of the English manufacturers for the repeal of the duties on imported piece-goods and yarns is generally based upon the benefits which it would confer on the Indian consumer; and in this view of the case, the repeal of the entire duty is demanded. Cheaper clothing is, no doubt, an important object, but cheaper necessaries of life and cheaper food particularly the food of the poorer classes are more important still; and we have endeavoured to show that, in the present circumstances of India, this demand for the repeal of these import duties is wholy unresonable. But on a small portion of the trade in piece-goods and yarns, namely, that portion of it with which the production of the Indian mills competes—about one-twentieth of the whole—the Lancashire manufacturers appear to this extent to have a grievance, for the coarser goods and yarns which they sent to India, corresponding with the cloth and yarns made in Indian mills, are subject to the import duty, and the duty which is levied on these goods is therefore, they say, protective. It is of great importance that this mistaken notion should be corrected. The Government of India, in para. 3 of Clause 34 of its Resolution No. 2636 aforesaid, after an exhaustive analysis of the whole question, promulgates that "it is still of opinion that a duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* upon cotton goods cannot practically operate as a protection to native manufacture;" and we say that, if the relative advantages and disadvantages of the rival industries are carefully weighed, the opinion of the Government of India is perfectly true. The only disadvantages under which the English manufacturers labour, are the duty and the comparatively higher price which they pay for the raw material. As the price which they pay for the raw matertial, in excess of the price at which the Indian manufacturers obtain it in Bombay, has been greatly misrepresented and exaggerated, we append to this address a table of the prices of Fair Dhollera ruling in the Bombay market about the middle of each month during the year 1875, extracted from the weekly Bulletin of Current Quotations published by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, with the charges which the English manufacturer would have incurred if he had purchased the cotton in the Bombay market. From this table it will be seen that, in relative cost, the English manufacturer paid for the raw material, in 1875, an average percentage of 9·62 more than the Bombay manufacturer, the lowest percentage being 5 26, and the highest 13·33.

On the other hand, the relative disadvantages under which the Bombay manufacture labours, are numerous, affecting him in every stage of his career, from the cost of the buildings of the production of the coarsest yarn. The much greater cost of erecting and working mills in this country, the want of skilled labour, the great inferiority of the workers, and the difficulty of improving or replacing machinery, are described in the memorial of the mercantile community of Bombay to His Excellency the Viceroy, dated the 7th October, and in our own memorial to His Excellency, dated the 9th September last, copies of which are hereto appended. With regard to the price of coal, the Bombay manufacturers are now obtaining it at Rs. 22, or £2-4-0 per ton—a price which may be taken as a fair average of years, and probably four or five times greater than the price which the English manufacturer pays. Whilst on this item, we beg respectfully to draw your attention to the following extract from the reply of Lord Salisbury to the deputatin of the Manchester Chamber on the 4th November 1874, as affording an apt illustration of the misconceptions which exist in England, even in the highest and best-informed quarters, not only as a to the distances to be traversed in this country, but as to the state and the circumstances of the Indian cotton industry. Dilating on the disadvantages with which the Manchester manufacturer has to contend, His Lordship says:—"In India there is the raw material and the labour, which is cheaper, and as regards all delicate manipulations of the hand, more skilful. There appears to be nothing wanting, except the coal and the capital. Well, I have just received papers which show that the great coal-field, which is close to the cotton, might be calculated to yield 17 millions of tons at a depth of between 170 and 200 feet from the surface. If this is found to be correct, there would be nothing but capital wanted to establish not only in the island of Bombay, but in the mofussil, flourishing manufactories." The coal-field alluded to is that of Chanda in the Central Provinces, the nearest railway station to which is Hingunghat. Now, the distance from Hingunghat to Bombay is 510 miles, and the railway charge for conveying coal between these stations is, as ascertained at the G. I. P. Railway Company's offices, Rs. 22-2-8 per ton; so that the cost of the conveyance of this coal, from which the Bombay manufacturers are to derive so much benefit, is actually higher than what they are now paying for good Welsh coal itself, imported from England and delivered at their mills. But the using of Chanda coal will, in all probability, be attended with the further disadvantage of its burning quality being greatly inferior, as all other coal yet produced in India has proved, to that of English coal. The G. I. P. Railway Company, who use Nerbudda coal produced at Mopanee,—about 556 miles from Bombay—find, we understand, that 3 tons of it are only equal in quality to about 2 tons of English co[illegible] and Bengal coal, which occasionally finds its way to [illegible] when the rate of freight from Calcutta is low, is f[illegible] actual experience to be fully 15 to 20 per cent. inf[illegible] in quality to English coal, and is much disliked. A [illegible] trials of Chanda coal with small quantities have o[illegible]t been made, and the results, it is understood, s[illegible] that its quality is somewhat similar to that of [illegible]ngal coal. The native manufacturers, then, hav[illegible] prospect of deriving benefit from supplies of co[illegible] produced in India. Lord Salisbury's allusion, on the sa[illegible] occasion. to the coal-field being close to the cotton, conveys another erroneous impression. In the first place, the quality of the cotton grown in the district of Hingunghat is of much too fine a description to be used with advantage by Indian spinners; and in the second place, no capital is likely to seek investment in any cotton spinning factory in that distant region where the disadvantages, with which the mills even in the Port of Bombay have to contend, in the cost of erection, in improving and replacing machinery, and in providing skilled labour, would not only be infinitely intensified, but would be supplemented with other disadvantages equally great in that no selection of other kinds of suitable Indian cotton, such as the spinners in Bombay enjoy, would be obtainable, while the spinner in the Wurdah Valley would be completely shut out from the advantage, which the Bombay spinner possesses, of being able to export his production to foreign markets when, from glut or other causes, there is no demand for it in India. Again, Lord Salisbury [illegible] that the labour in India, "as regards all delicate [illegible] ions of the hand, is more skilful." His L[illegible] manipulat[illegible] doubtless, in view the skill for which [illegible] rdship had he[illegible] of India were formerly so fa[illegible] the hand manufacture [illegible] with reference [illegible] ous; but, as the statement is made [illegible] posses [illegible] the advantages which the Indian mills [illegible] er their rivals in Lancashire, we will revert to the Report of Mr. Robertson above referred to, and we apprehend that his testimony will be accepted as that of a man of practical experience, who would not, moreover, be likely to prejudice in any way the interests of English manufacturers. He says—"The capacity of the workers is disappointing. In point of skill and care, and in the amount of work which they can overtake, they are immensely inferior to the Europeans. A drawing frame head of five or six deliveries, or a single loom, will give the best idea of what is thought sufficient to tax the ability of a workman. Females are found to be irregular and troublesome, and are only employed as reelers or winders. Two are almost invariably appointed to a 40 hank-reel, reeling No. 20s or so." Again he says—"Notwithstanding all disadvantages—inferior workers, expensive coal, heavy commissions, which are levied somewhat unscrupulously, &c—the success of the Bombay mills has been considerable, judging from the dividends paid during the last few years." After enumerating the dividends paid by some of the mills, he proceeds—"From all of them (the dividends) a very considerable abatement must be made for depreciation, which certainly ought not to be less than 7½ per cent. on the original cost. Both the climate and the carelessness of the workers cause a much heavier tear and wear of buildings and machinery than in England, and yet little or no account is made of this in their balance-sheets." Mr. Robertson adds "at an earlier period the mills were not successful." Their success was owing to an exceptional demand, which arose in India about three years ago for the coarser kinds of cloth and yarn. It wae of short duration: the demand lasted about two years, and then fell off: about 20 per cent., from the highest point which the prices of yarn attained, has been lost: the market remains in a depressed state: the production of the new mills, which the high prices ruling two years ago brought into existence, will soon, moreover, come into the market; and we apprehend, therefore, that the success referred to by Mr. Robertson has now totally disappeared, and that the state of the yarn and cloth markets in India gives no prospect of any revival.

We acknowledge with gratitude the removal of the restrictions on the exportation of Indian manufactures which the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, effected; but the establishment of new markets among the barbarous tribes of Eastern Africa is the slow work of years, and although that measure will doubtless eventually result in great benefit to our industry, there is little prospect of any immediate advantage accruing from it. The export duties were abolished on the [illegible] August last, and the following comparative table shows the value of the exports of Indian cotton manufactures in the four months ending 30th November 1875, the latest Return issued by the Bombay Custom House, and the value of the exports in the corresponding months of 1874:—

PERIOD.	Piece Goods. Value of Exports.	Yarn. Value of Exports.
	Rupees.	Rupees.
From 1st Aug to 30th Nov. 1874.	5,42,505	3,20,303
„ 1st „ to 30 h „ 1875.	5,86,101	7,87,028
Increase in 1875......	43,596	4,66,725

From this table it will be seen that, whilst there was no appreciable increase in the exportation of piece-goods in the four months ending 30th November 1875, there was an increase of Rs. 4,66,725 in the value of yarns exported. But nearly all this increase in the exports of yarn was on account of the demand for China, a market to which our manufactures have been more or less exported during the last twenty years. The increased exportation was doubtless to some extent stimulaled by the repeal of the export duties. It was, however, mainly attributable to an unusually good demand which, owing to t[illegible] [illegible] "the yarn spun is from No[illegible] 26 weft. From 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. more twist per inch than the ordinary standard is put into it, and in some cases no difference in this respect is made between twist and weft." Although their profits are less, to cloth turned out by Indian mills is therefore more durable, and is on that account preferred by the native consumer; and we consider it to be extremely doubtful if the consumer would be benefited, even in the smallest degree, by the repeal of the duty on the coarser goods imported from England with which the production of Indian mills competes. We are also certain that the repeal of this portion of the duty would confer little appreciable benefit on Lancashire; and the English manufacturers themselves are aware of this. The commercial greatness of England is, no doubt, largely due to its cotton manufactures, but we apprehend that their prosperity would be very little, if at all, increased by the repeal of the duty on the coarser cloths and yarns, the value of the trade in which did not, last year, exceed £900,000. The superior skill of Lancashire is better suited for the finer makes, which—although its coarser goods have, to some extent, been displaced by Indian mills—are, and will be, India in annually increasing quantities.

We have endeavoured to show that the duty does not act as a protection to native manufactures, and we desire to guard you from being led into the supposition that the repeal of that portion of the duty which is levied on the competing goods would satisfy the Manchester manufacturers. Nothing short of the abolition of the entire duty is demanded, and it is much to be regretted that the Marquis of Salisbury should, under the powerful political influence of these manufacturers, have promised to repeal the duty without sufficientlyconsidering the effect which the fulfilment of this promise would have on the people of India. The state of the revenues of India shows clearly that this duty cannot be abandoned, and if it could be abandoned, there are, as we have already shown, other duties on necessaries of life which demand prior consideration. We submit, also, that it is the duty of the Government of India to protect the revenue, which it derives from this import duty from every possible inroad from abroad, and to resist every scheme which would encroach upon it now, and might endanger its preservation hereafter. The duty on the competing counts has, we believe, no protective effect; and its removal, apart from the objections to such a scheme described by Mr. Hope in introducing the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, into the Supreme Council of India (*vide* Annual Report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, pages 193 and 194, and at hage 138 that Chamber's letter on the same subject to Mr. Hope), would sooner or later result in a heavy, if not the entire, sacrifice of the revenue.

To protect this Revenue, the Government of India has imposed a duty of 5 per cent. on raw cotton, not the produce of Continental Asia or Ceylon, imported into India. This new duty is a departure from the principle recognzed and adopted by England and other enlightened nations that it is the duty of a State to encourage native manufactures, and in a memorial to the Veceroy, a copy of which is appended, we have protested against it. This new duty was ill-timed and inoperative, no occasion for its imposition having yet arisen, and no proof having been given that the revenue, which the Government of India desired to protect, was likely to suffer from the present position or the immediate prospects of the native manufacture. The Tariff Committee, in para. XIII. of their Report (see Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce, 1874-75, page 153) state:—"The prospect, of the finer kinds of yarn and cloth being made with profit or success, is notoriously so remote, and the enterprise so doubtful, that it is quite unnecessary to take it into present calculation." And if any other practical and independent evinence on this important point is needed, we beg again to refer to Mr. Robertson, from whose Report we venture once more to take another extract:—"The prospect," he says, "of escaping the consequence of overproduction by shifting to a finer class of yarn and goods, for which there is almost an unlimited demand in India, does not appear particularly promising at the present moment. The attempt to spin and weave these is being made in most of the mills, but on quite an experimental scale, and, in the case of the most satisfactory specimen of 40 weft, 26 twists per inch are being put in, or something like 30 per cent. more than the standard in this country, to overcome the difficulty of spinning from the low class of cotton. The quality of the work which is at present passing through the hands of these natives, should make a spinner or manufacturer shrink from placing them upon work which would require an infinitely greater amount of skill and care." We refrain from troubling you with any further proofs of the present condition of the local manufacture as here represented, which, we regret to say, is only too true; but we venture to think that a diminution in any particular item of revenue, resulting from the progress of the industries of its own people, should have been regarded as a result which would be gratifying to the Government of India, whose revenues would, as all experience shows, have greatly increased from other sources with the advancing prosperity of the industries of the people. Lord Northboook—whose commercial policy will, in all other respects, be remembred with gratitude by the people of India had evidently imposed this duty at the request, and in the belief that it would satisfy the demands of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. In the memorial of that Chamber, dated 31st January 1874, addressed to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, praying for the total and immediate repeal of the duties, it was stated as a grievance (*vide* Annual Report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1874-75, page 171) that "the Chamber were informed that it was proposed to import Egyptian and American raw cotton into India, no duty being charged thereon, to manufacture the finer yarns and cloth, which would thus compete with goods received from England on which duty was levied; that a protected trade was thus springing up in British India to the disadvantage both of India and Great Britain." Well, the Government of India, at the reqeest of the Manchester Chamber, imposed this duty on raw cotton imported into India; but when the Manchester Chamber heard of its imposition, they addressed another memorial to the Secretary of State, protesting against it. They have protested against this duty, simply because it defeats the sole object of their agitation, and nothing short of which will satisfy them, namely, the entire repeal of the duty on imported piece-goods and yarns. *We* protest against it, because it is calculated to retard the progress of an industry which is already of great importance to India; and we earnestly pray that you will support our protest, and that you will discountenance every effort and every measure affecting this country, having for its object, not the interests of the people of India, but the selfish advancement of a particular manufacturing interest in England.

With best wishes for your speedy restoration to health and future prosperity,—We have the honor to remain, in the name and on behalf of the Bombay Millowners' Association, your most faithful and obedient servants,

H. MAXWELL, Chairman.
J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay Millowners' Association, Bombay, 7th Feb. 1876.

Table showing the cost of Fair Dhollera Cotton in Bombay, with the charges of laying the same down in Liverpool.

Date.	Cost of Fair Dhollera in Bombay, less 5¼ per cent. Trade Allowance and Discount. Per Candy of 784 lbs.	Per lb. at 2s. per Re.	Screwing, Shipping, Insurance, and Freight per Candy.	Total Cost in Bombay per Candy.	Rate of Exchange for 6 months' Documents.	Total Cost per Candy in Sterling Money.	Home Charges, Discount, Commissions, &c., &c. at 6 per cent.	Total Cost laid down in England per Candy.	Cost per lb. in England.	Percentage of difference between Cost in Bombay and Cost in Liverpool in favor of the Bombay Manufacturer.
1875.	Rs. a. p.	£ s. d.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
January 16...	153 0 0	0 0 4 11-16	20 0 0	173 0 0	1 10 11-16	16 7 0	0 19 7	17 6 7	0 0 5 5-16	13·33
February 13...	154 0 0	0 0 4¾	20 0 0	174 0 0	1 10 9-16	16 7 1	0 19 7	17 6 8	0 0 5 5-16	11·84
March 13...	179 8 0	0 0 5¼	20 0 0	199 8 0	1 10 7-16	18 12 11	1 2 4	19 15 3	0 0 6 1-16	10·23
April 17...	174 12 0	0 0 5	15 0 0	189 12 0	[illegible]	17 15 8	1 1 3	18 16 11	0 0 5¾	8·23
May 15...	174 12 0	0 0 5	16 8 0	191 4 0	[illegible]	17 18 6	1 1 6	19 0 0	0 0 5 13-16	9·41
June 17...	164 8 0	0 0 5	18 12 0	183 4 0	1 10 1-16	16 16 10	1 0 2	17 17 0	0 0 5½	10·60
July 15...	156 0 0	0 0 4¾	16 12 0	172 12 0	[illegible]	15 15 8	0 19 0	16 15 8	0 0 5⅛	7·89
August 13...	154 0 0	0 0 4¾	16 4 0	170 4 0	[illegible]	16 13 9	0 19 0	16 12 9	0 0 5	5·26
September 16...	151 4 0	0 0 4¾	19 8 0	170 12 0	1 10 3-16	15 15 7	0 18 9	16 14 6	0 0 5⅛	10·81
October 16...	148 8 0	0 0 4½	16 4 0	164 12 0	1 10 5-16	15 6 2	0 18 3	16 4 7	0 0 4 15-16	9·72
November 15...	143 12 0	0 0 4⅜	15 0 0	158 12 0	1 10 3-16	14 13 4	0 17 6	15 10 10	0 0 4¾	8·57
December 18...	141 12 0	0 0 4 5-16	18 0 0	159 12 0	1 9 15-16	14 11 10	0 17 6	15 9 4	0 0 4¾	10·14
										Average Percentage, 9·62.

N.B.—The prices of Fair Dhollera as given above, and the rates of Freight per Canal steamer, and of Exchange, are taken from the Returns of Current Quotations published, on the dates mentioned in this table, by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

HOCKIN'S

IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER.

For immediately producing Seidlitz Water without the slightest trouble.

It differs from the Seidlitz Powders usually sold, in having all the ingredients in one bottle, is quite *tasteless*, and may be taken by *persons of all ages* as a *cooling beverage*, *mild aperient*, or *brisk purgative*, according to dose. In all cases of *Sickness*, *Headache*, &c., it is found to be invaluable, as also for *Bilious Attacks*; and by its [illegible] upon the Blood, may be considered as a great preventive of the majority of the ailments of life. For these reasons it is an indispensable necessary to every family, traveller, or emigrant.

Manufactured only by
HOCKIN, WILSON & Co.,
38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

THE Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statemen, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr [illegible]

EXTRACTS FROM [illegible]

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is almost valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORO DYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Médical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER,—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,00
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,00

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND
AND THE
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and on Saturday's from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

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THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL £1,000,000.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

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DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negociable in the principal Places in Europe.

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INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other pescription of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank Limited.

Bombay, 10th April 1875.

HOTELS.

MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL,

BREACH CANDY, MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

THIS HOTEL is located in the finest, coolest, most healthy and fashionable part of Bombay. "It is close to the sea," and surrounded by Gardens and beautiful Scenery.

The Rooms are very large, and fitted up with every home comfort.

Testimonials, with view of Hotel, forwarded on application.

The distance is within half an hour's drive of the Fort, and fifteen minutes from the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways.

TERMS—MODERATE.

W. B. SARGENT,
Proprietor.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,

BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran.

TERMS—MODERATE.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.,

ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

3RD DECEMBER, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—As I have disposed of the last parcel of TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY DOZEN of CHAMPAGNE. I shall be glad to have a fresh reserve of THREE HUNDRED DOZENS of the same quality, or if you have anything superior I shall like to taste it.

You will be so good as to reserve it till I give you instructions, as some of it will be for Her Majesty's Service, some for the Prince of Wales, and for other members of the Royal Family. I possibly may not take it all in the course of the year 1876, but I shall no doubt dispose of it in different cellars during 1876, and the first six months of the year following.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM PAYNE.

Messrs. WACHTER & Co.,
Epernay and London.

The patronage accorded to our friends' Brand affords abundant proof of the superiority of their wine. We have to date not been able to keep pace with the demand for it but regular shipments are now coming forward.

Price in bond Qts. Rs. 42
Pints per 2 dozen. Rs. 44

An order for 3 Cases, accompanied by cash, carries ten per cent. discount off Bond Prices,

Special Terms to Trade, Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

SOLE AGEN[illegible] FOR INDIA.
CUTLER, PA[illegible]MER & Co.

FOR SALE.

JUST to hand, ex S. S. PRECURSEUR, a few cases of well-known and much appreciated—

	Qts.	Pts.
FREMINET FILS' DRY CHAMPAGNE ...at	Rs. 36	Rs. 19
DUKE D'ALBUQUERQUE DRY SHERRY.at	„ 16	

L. SIBILLE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th January 1876. 23, Apollo Street.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

THE Undersigned have received a CONSIGNMENT of the following first-class WINES [illegible]

HUBERT'S VINEYARD:—
HERMITAGE (a Red Wine) ....Rs. [illegible]
Do. Vintage of 1865............ [illegible]
[illegible] from the Sr.
[illegible] per dozen Quarts.
CHASSELAS (a White Wine)............ „ 16 „ „
Do. Vintage of 1865............ „ 11 „ „
„ 16 „ „

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
20th December, 1875. Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS.

Pere Labet St. Estephe Medoc	Rs.	9	per doz. qts.
St. Estephe	„	10	„
Chateau St. Julien	„	10	„
Chateau Margeaux	„	10	„
Chateau de Frands (H. & C. Balaresque).	„	14	„
Les Canons (do.)	„	16	„
Chateau St. Julien	„	16	„
Chateau Leoville (H. & C. Balaresque)	„	22	„
Do. (Poyferre)	„	22	„
Chateau Lafitte (H. & C. Balaresque)	„	26	„

HOCKS.

FROM G. M. PABSTMANN SON, MAYENCE,
Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer....Rs. 15 per doz. qts.	Rs. 9 per doz. pints.	
Geisenheimer .... „ 18	„	
Liebfraumilch.... „ 20	„	„ 12 8 „
Steinwein (in glass jugs) .... „ 20	„	
Hockheimer........ „ 24	„	
Rudesheimer ...... „ 26	„	
Marcobrunner .... „ 30	„	
Queen Victoria Berg .... „ 36	„	

CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche......Rs. 25 per doz. qts.		
Eugene Clicquot... „ 40	„	Rs. 22 8 per doz. pts.
Extra dry Champagne............. „ 40	„	„ 22 8 „

BEER.
IND COOPE & Co's. .... Rs. 5 per dozen quarts.

BRANDY.
COGNAC (MULLER FRERES).....Rs. 20 per dozen quarts.
FINEST GERMAN ASPARAGUS... „ 24 per doz. tins.

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FOR SALE, at the BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, [illegible] 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies Rs. 1-4; and for [illegible] Anna.

For Sale at [illegible]

THE TRIAL AN
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MULHAR RAO
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Price—Rs.

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INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BA
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RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF IN
Report of the European Commissioners.

A CATHOLIC LADY, who has formerly resided for some years in India, but is now settled at Home, wishes to take charge of two or three young Childr n whose parents are obliged to remain in India, and educate them with her own family. Her house is in one of the most airy healthy parts of Bayswater, she has a resident Catholic Governess, and goes every year for a couple of months to the seaside. References given to the Clergy of the Parish and to the Fathers of Farm Street. For address, apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing to the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, and Out-stations, that she has JUST RECEIVED a choice and beautiful SELECTION of MILLINERY consisting of BONNETS and HATS handsomely Trimmed, FRENCH FLOWERS, BALL DRESSES and other ARTICLES too numerous to mention

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES in all SIZES and COLOURS from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 3 a pair.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

Orders from Out-stations promptly executed.

The Largest, Cheapest, and most Fashionable Assortment of Millinery in Bombay.

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MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a choice and fashionable consignment of Millinery, &c. for the **SEASON,** *consisting of "Bonnets and Hats," trimmed and untrimmed; "Dresses" in all the new materials, Silks, Satins, Velvets, "Ribbons," "Feathers," "Flowers," &c.*

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, also "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
"WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
NO. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.—AUCTION SALE.—On WEDNESDAY next, 16th February, at ½ past 3 o'clock, the Undersigned will put up to PUBLIC AUCTION at this stable 15 well bred ARAB HORSES, some PERSIANS and AUSTRALIANS, to close account of various Dealers proceeding to their country.

Gentlemen desirous to sell their Horses, Carriages, or Harness will be pleased to send them before 2 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, so as to be in time to insert it in the Catalogues.

Catalogues will be had on application at the stable on MONDAY, the 14th February.

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BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.
Head Master—MR. JAMES McDONALD, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—MRS. McDONALD.
FORT SCHOOL—HUMMUM STREET.
Head Master—MR. A. D. SMEATON, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—MRS. SMEATON,
Music Master—MR. JOSEPH SCHMUCK.
D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
D. MACPHERSON,

Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton.

Bombay, January, 1874.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (LIMITED).

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT.

For the CONVEYANCE of PASSENGERS and CARGO between LONDON, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and AUSTRALIA, via TO RES STRAITS.

GUTHRIE & CO.,
General Agents, Singapore.

For Time Tables, Rates of Freight and Passage, and other information, apply to

LYALL, RENNIE & CO., Agents,
Calcutta.

TEAK TIMBER AND SCANTLINGS FOR SALE AT MODERATE PRICES.

MESSRS. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co., IRON and TIMBER MERCHANTS, thank the Engineers, Contractors, and the Public for the liberal support they have hitherto received, and beg to acquaint them that they have for Sale from fresh arrivals—

A large quantity of First Class TEAK SQUARES, SCANTLINGS, BOARDS and BATTENS of all sizes.

DEALWOOD FLOORING BOARDS, planed tongued and grooved, ½ and ¾ inch thick by 6 inches wide.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED SHEET IRON and ENGLISH and SWEEDISH BAR IRON of all sizes and descriptions.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 1st January 1876.

NOTICE.

PLEASURE AND BUSINESS.
BOMBAY RACES!!!

THE GRAND STAND next to the Byculla Club, from which the most magnificent view of the whole Course can be obtained from the start to finish.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co., Fort, or at the Stand on Race days.

Schooner Yacht Sea Bird for sale. Apply to,
CUMMOO SULLIMAN, Esq.
No. 5 Hummum Street, Fort.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE Undersigned beg to intimate that they [illegible] all the above preparation for CASH.
[illegible]e, 10s. 6d. at 1s. 9d. per Rupee=Rs. 6.
[illegible] *Trade supplied at discount.*
only [illegible]
Per Ca[illegible] BOMBAY.
[illegible]
D. S. KEMP & Co., [illegible]

PULVERMACHER'S
GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS

Have given rapid relief in the following complaints when al other remedies have been ineffectual:—

- Neuralgia and Nervous Headache.
- Loss of Voice, Asthma, &c.
- Pulmonary Affections.
- Lumbago.
- Weak Ankles, Wrists, &c.
- Indigestion.
- Nervous Deafness.
- Rheumatism.
- Local Paralysis.
- Sciatica.
- Gout.
- Bilious and Liver Complaints.
- Kidney Complaints.
- Nervous Debility.

SOLD BY
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE BOMBAY.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT
FOR PREPARING
LIEBIG'S INFANTS' FOOD,

FORMS beyond comparison the best artificial nourishment for Infants. It is equally adapted for Adult patients in all stages of enfeebled digestion; and has been the means of saving many lives when no other food could be retained. Its great medical value in native practice where LIEBIG'S Extract is objected to has been pointed out by a well-known physician.

Sole Agents for India,
D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THERE will be an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB of WESTERN INDIA at the CLUB HOUSE at 1 P. M. on TUESDAY, the 22nd February, to consider the following proposal:—

To PURCHASE the BUILDINGS now rented by the Club and raise FUNDS for that purpose.

FRED. SPRING,
Captain R. A.,
Honorary Secretary.

Club of Western India, Poona, 8th February 1876.

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of Directors,
KESSOWJEE,
ary, Treasurer and Agent

AND DREDGER for
for CLEANING OUT OLD
articulars apply to
A. H. BULL,
Sahebgunge, via Lickree Gully.

RASER AND MILLER,
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, MANUFACTURERS OF GIRDERS,
BOILERS, PUMPS, &c.
Carnac Iron Works, Bombay, 20th May 1875.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND SIMLA.

BRACELETS.

ALL GOLD BAND BRACELETS, with same all round, either flat or slightly rounded. Price, according to width, Rs. 50 to Rs. 150.

ALL GOLD BRACELETS with ornamental fronts, in immense variety, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

ALL GOLD BRACELETS with Locket front, opening to show a portrait, from Rs. 65 to Rs. 150.

ALL GOLD BRACELET flexible jointed, like the "Cuirass" Bracelet No. 170. When open, laying flat. Many patterns, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300.

"PORTE BONHEUR" BRACELETS. These are very fashionable, and often several are worn on one arm. We have them of Plain Gold Rs. 30 to Rs. 75; Enamelled Gold Rs. 70 to 110; set with Gems, from Rs. 80 upwards.

GEM BRACELETS, inexpensive, set with Pearls, Coral, Turquoises, and small Rubies, Emeralds, Diamonds, &c., and often decorated with enamel in colours, from Rs. 65 to Rs. 300.

GEM BRACELETS, set with valuable Diamonds and other precious stones, including choice Pink Coral and Pearls, fine enamel, &c, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000.

SECRET PORTRAIT BRACELETS, opening to show from 1 to 5 portraits. When shut, the portraits are perfectly concealed. In plain Gold, Rs. 300; in Diamonds, Rs. 650.

"SOUVENIR" BRACELETS. The design of this is a flat jointed band, pierced with the motto, and folding up as a Book Locket. In all Gold, Rs. 250; in Gems, Rs. 400.

GOLD CABLE CHAIN BRACELETS, massive looking, hollow, with Locket Pendants, from Rs. 150 to Rs. 300.

Sketches and Price List upon Application.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
3, HORNBY ROW,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large and varied stock of Ladies' Gold and Silver WATCHES which would make an appropriate CHRISTMAS PRESENT or NEW YEAR'S GIFT:—

LA[illegible]S' GOLD WATCHES.

Gold Hunting or Semi-Hunting from Rs. 90 to	140
„ „ „ „ „ keyless	185
„ „ enamelled and jewelled	200

LADIES' SILVER WATCHES.

Silver Hunting or S[illegible]i-Hunting Lever, Rs. 55.

Messrs. F. L[illegible]. have been induced to make this watch for Ladies by the great success of their "Gentleman's" Rs. 50 Watches. The mechanism is exactly the same as the Gentleman's Watch; it is guaranteed for the same number of years and they are sure will give the same satisfaction. This Watch would make a good substitute for the dearer one while carrying on the household work and especially while travelling.

Messrs F. L. & Co. have also received a new stock of the best English Jewellery consisting of
Ladies' Engagement Rings.
Brooches, Earring sets.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Neck and Guard chains.

A large stock of mechanical TOYS for Child[illegible] ren's Christmas presents to be had at co[illegible]

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" P

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it ranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing quarter of an inch.

INDIAN SCENERY,
PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. SACHE,
10 BY 8, PICTURES, EACH Rs. 1-8.
SOUNDY & Co., AGENTS, BOMBAY

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

BOMBAY:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

[illegible]some Bay Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high, a passed [illegible] has lately been ridden by a lady.

A very pretty Chesnut Arab Horse, aged 6 years, height 14-1½, a passed charger.

A high Caste Gray Arab Horse "War Cry," aged 5 off, 14-3 high, has been partly broken as a charger, has racing speed and is considered a first class Maiden and is specially recommended. The above horses, the property of an Officer proceeding to England.

A pair of dark brown Pegu Ponies, 4 years old, sound, perfectly broken to harness, very fast and pretty, and without vice, Rs. 600.

A very powerful and high cast Grey Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high, up to 15 stone, would make an excellent charger. Rs. 800.

A Bay Waler Gelding, 7 years, 15-1, well-bred, has been hunted, and very fast in double harness, Rs. 500.

A pair of Bay Australians, (Mare and Gelding), 15-2 high, thoroughly broken to harness, Rs. 1,000.

A very handsome Bay Arab, 7 years, 14-1½ high, a splendid mover, has been constantly ridden by a lady, Rs. 700.

A Grey Arab Horse, 6 years, 14-1 high, an excellent Dog-cart Horse, Rs. 350.

An Iron Grey Arab Horse, 5 years 14-1, a very pretty mover, would suit a lady, Rs. 400.

A Chesnut Cob Australian, 14-2 high, perfectly quiet to ride and drive, Rs. 700.

A Chesnut Pony, very strong and fast in harness, Rs. 100.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.
Girgaum, Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 8th Feb. 1876.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among her privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTER, & GENERAL MANUFACTURER.

SHOW ROOM
OF
CARVED AND PLAIN BLACKWOOD,
TEAKWOOD, EBONY,
AND
FANCY GILDED FURNITURE,
FOR
DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS,
BOUDOIR, OFFICES, ANTE-ROOM,
CAMP, MESSES, AND CLUBS,
DURBAR HALLS, &c., &c.

CARRIAGE SHOW ROOM,
NEW AND SECOND HAND CARRIAGES ALWAYS ON VIEW.
Carriages taken on Commission.

THE PICTURE GALLERY
CONTAINS THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBAY OF
OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS
FRAMED IN SUITABLE FRAMES
OF THE
NEWEST PATTERNS.

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF
LOOKING GLASSES,
OF VARIOUS SIZES,
FRAMED IN FANCY GILTED FRAMES.
STRANGERS TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY THIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT A VISIT.
KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ENGINEERING WORKS, WHARF ROAD, CUBITT TOWN, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, E LONDON, June 1875.—The late Firm of YARROW & HEDLEY having been dissolved by mutual assent of both Partners, I have taken the above very convenient and commodious premises (which are opposite Greenwich Hospital, and within three minutes' walk of the North Greenwich Railway Station from Fenchurch Street) where I purpose to continue my business of Engineer and Steam Launch Builder, heretofore carried on by me with such great success. Our Machinery is of the Highest Class and especially adapted to the manufacture of Steam Launches.

I may be allowed to refer to the fact that I have had nearly 40 years' experience as a Practical Working Engineer and Builder of Steam Launches see *Berwick Advertiser* June 30th 1868) in addition to which I have secured the co-operation of Mr. ROBERT McKENDRICK (for 12 years Manager of Engineers with Messrs C. POWIS & Co.) a thorough Practical Engineer, and intend to carry on under the style of ROBERT HEDLEY & Co., so that our Customers must feel satisfied that all orders entrusted to us will be carried out in a thoroughly practical and scientific manner, and I therefore trust that my Firm may be favoured with your esteemed support.

My Firm have secured the following monopolies:—

1. The exclusive right of manufacture of Boats upon, "Betteley's" Principle whereby a greater economy of space is obtained—light draught, of water, as the propelling power is under the centre, of the bilge—easy turning without a rudder—and Racing prevented.
2. The manufacture of "Cooper and Sterne's" Patent Rotary Engines, with the privilege of making and fitting same, which may be adapted for small Pleasure Steamers at great reduction in price.
3. "Hedley's" Patent Duplex Hydraulic Boat Lowering and Hoisting Apparatus (No. 4252) whereby Boats and Launches may be speedily and safely lowered in cases of emergency at sea or for landing Mails and Passengers where large Vessels are prevented going near the shore.

ROBERT HEDLEY.

WILLIAM F. ANNUNCIATION,
UNDERTAKER & SCULPTOR.

TOMBS, HEAD-STONES, MONUMENTS, CROSSES, MARBLE MEMORIAL WALL MONUMENTS.

Tablets for Churches, &c. Promptly executed.

ENGLISH RAILINGS FOR GRAVES
in great variety supplied on the shortest notice.
LETTERS FILLED IN LEAD IN AN IMPERISHABLE FORM,
No. 32, CHURCH STREET, KALBADAVIE, BOMBAY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.

FOR DISINFECTING HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 48.

MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, [illegible], BRISTOL.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

CAUTION
TO
BUYERS
AND
CONSUMERS

LIVER